Implementation Monitoring
2005 Annual Summary Report

Watershed Scale and Project Level Compliance With Northwest Forest Plan Direction and Standards and Guidelines

(Photo by Gery Ferguson, Regional Implementation Monitoring Lead)

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Gery Ferguson, Interim Module Lead – 1/2005 to 11/2005
Regional Implementation Monitoring Program

Contributors

Regina Winkler – Information Technology, Database Programmer
Candace Dillingham – Regional Implementation Team
Beth Peer and Gery Ferguson – Deschutes Province Team Leaders
Jerry Haugen and Jan Ford –- Klamath Province Team Leaders
Mike Vandame – California Coast Province Team Leader
Arlene Kallis - Northwest Sacramento Province Team Leader
Tim Davis – Olympic Peninsula Province Team Leader
Mark Wilkening – Oregon Coast Province Team Leader
Sue Livingston – Oregon Willamette Province Team Leader
Kirk Casavan – Southwest Oregon Province Team Leader
Earl Ford and Aldo Aguilar - Southwest Washington Province Team Leaders
Jodi Leingang – Yakima Province Team Leader
Jodi Leingang – Eastern Washington Cascades Province Team Leader
Bill Ramos – Western Washington Cascades Team Leader

Executive Summary

Year 2005 marks the tenth year of the regional-scale Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring program. The purpose of the program is to determine and document whether the Record of Decision for the Plan and its corresponding Standards and Guidelines are being consistently followed across the range of the Plan. The Fiscal Year 2005 program was designed to sample 24 randomly selected types of projects other than timber sales. "Other" projects consisted of previously under sampled activities/programs such as prescribed fire, grazing, mining, recreation, watershed restoration and road decommissioning. Projects actually monitored included 13 prescribed fire projects and nine recreation projects for a total of 22 projects.

The 5th field watersheds containing the selected projects were also monitored. One province had two randomly selected projects located within the same watershed. Three watersheds were monitored in the previous two years and no new information was found. Two watersheds were not monitored due to scheduling difficulties. Therefore, the results of 18 monitored watersheds are contained within this summary report.

The FY 2005 field monitoring process continued to use standardized questionnaires administered by Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams consisting of Provincial Advisory Committee members and staff support. One significant change this year was that the Provincial Advisory Teams were not chartered until after the field season was over and so therefore members were not available for monitoring. Many provinces used the federal agencies' personnel for monitoring and some formed multi-party monitoring groups to gather information as the Provincial Advisory Committees (PACs) had in the past. The team's purpose was to determine whether the watershed scale requirements and projects were meeting the Record of Decision direction and its Standards and Guidelines.

Highlights of Watershed Scale Monitoring

- Watershed analyses (WAs) were completed for thirteen of the 18 watersheds reviewed. Watershed analysis was completed for an additional two partial watersheds, not the entire 5th field watersheds monitored. Two watersheds did not have a completed watershed analysis and one watershed did not respond to this question. Earliest completion dates were in 1994 and latest completion dates were in 1998.

- Two watershed analyses had been updated. One additional watershed analysis was in the process of being updated during the monitoring review.

- Road mileages in the reviewed watersheds were reduced since 1994. In eight key watersheds reviewed, a total of 59.1 miles of roads were decommissioned and 4.2 miles of road were constructed. At the 5th field watershed level for all watersheds, 151.9 miles of roads were decommissioned and 20.6 miles of roads were constructed. Road mileage information was reported for 14 of the 18 monitored watersheds.

Photo 1 – In the Olympic Province, vegetation management is being done to promote open prairie systems that existed historically on the Hood Canal Ranger District. This project is using prescribed fire to promote grass and forb production and to reduce encroachment by conifers. (Photo by Tim Davis, Olympic National Forest)

- In eleven of the monitored watersheds, road management or transportation plans had been prepared that specifically addressed roads in Riparian Reserves; the majority of watersheds sampled (15) reported the use of multiple ways to address road management within the sampled watersheds, e.g. NEPA analysis, roads analysis, and standard operating procedures.

- Within the sampled watersheds with Late-Successional Reserves (LSRs), LSR assessments were completed for all LSRs (15) that reported (two watersheds did not respond to this question when the watershed contained LSR); for most groups of smaller LSRs (8 of 9 watersheds); and for all Managed Late-Successional Areas (MLSAs) (4 of 4 watersheds). There was one watershed with groups of smaller MLSAs (1of 1 watershed) and the assessment had been completed.

- The most common activities occurring in LSRs were recreation, fire suppression and prevention, road construction and maintenance, rights of way, easements and special uses, and fuelwood gathering.

- The majority of activities (84%) in LSRs were considered to be meeting the requirement to be neutral or beneficial to the creation and/or maintenance of LSR habitat. Other activities considered to be not meeting the LSR standards and guidelines to be neutral or beneficial and to have some level of negative impacts are nonnative species, mining, range management, and land exchanges.

Highlights of Project Monitoring

Results of the 22 monitored projects found an overall compliance level of 97 percent with compliance ranging from 38 to 100 percent for individual projects. Thirteen projects were prescribed fire projects and nine were recreation projects. Eighteen projects (82 percent) were 100 percent compliant with standards and guidelines.

Of the fourteen non-compliant responses out of 466 applicable questions, five were related to incorrect planning, eight were related to implementation deficiencies, and one was an "other" reason. All instances of non-compliance were found to be associated with prescribed fire projects. No instances of non-compliance were found to be associated with recreation projects this year. The following are definitions of the three categories of non-compliance:

- Planning – the non-compliance was a function of missing the standard and guideline during the planning process or a planning requirement, such as not completing a watershed analysis when required.
- Implementation – the non-compliance was a result of not implementing the requirement on the ground, normally the planning document identified the need for meeting the standard and guideline.
- Other qualified reason – the non-compliance was a function of another reason for not meeting the standard and guideline such as meeting safety requirements first, as in the snags that were cut and sold in the campground when the standard applied to timber sales regardless of intent or objective of the timber sale.

Planning Deficiencies
Of the 5 planning related deficiencies, one was related to not documenting all activities that occurred on the ground in the appropriate environmental decision document; one was related to not adequately identifying streams and waterbodies; two were related to not mapping riparian reserves which may have led to damage in the reserves; and one was related to not identifying the appropriate levels for coarse woody debris.

Implementation Deficiencies
Of the 8 implementing deficiencies, all were associated with two projects that did not implement the projects as planned. The two projects resulted in not being compliant with local land management plan soils standards; not complying with the Late-Successional Reserve requirements; not conducting a watershed analysis when activities occurred within riparian reserve; not minimizing sediment deliveries to streams; not water-barring roads as required in the planning document; not meeting compaction standards of local forest plans; and creating more detrimental soil disturbance than necessary.

Other Qualified Reasons
This non-compliance was associated with coarse woody debris level guidelines. There was a conflict with the intent of managing for lower levels of coarse woody debris in a fire adapted vegetation system. One way the monitoring team recommended to correct this deficiency was to update the Adaptive Management Plan to identify more appropriate levels for maintaining an

open prairie vegetation system that existed historically. It should be noted that this system occurred in a wet, westside province, not in the more obvious eastside provinces.

Participation in Monitoring Reviews

The fiscal year 2005 monitoring season attendance was marred by the Federal Agencies' inability to charter the Provincial Advisory Committees in time to conduct monitoring reviews with the Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC) members. Many provinces limited the attendance to federal agency personnel while others formed multi-party monitoring groups that served the same function at the PACs. Overall, a total of 221 people participated in the field reviews with the majority of participants being associated with the administrative unit where the monitoring occurred. Multi-party monitoring team members participated in all of the field reviews. A total of 58 non-Federal multi-party monitoring members and 12 regulatory agency personnel attended the 22 field reviews. Many monitoring team members expressed the interest to continue Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring but most suggested changes to the process for the selection of projects, use of questionnaires, and monitoring more recent projects. All non-federal monitoring team members wanted the monitoring to continue because of the benefits of exchange of information, being exposed to different federal actions on the ground, and to continue the communications between and among agency personnel and the public.

Conclusions

The highlights listed above indicate a high degree of compliance with meeting the Standards and Guidelines across the range of the Plan and the need for improvements in review participation. Comments from many of the monitoring teams included the request to monitor the effectiveness of the standards and guidelines. Many monitoring team members felt that implementation monitoring shows high compliance with meeting standards and guidelines but they still question if the standards and guidelines are having the desired impact on the ground. They ask "Are riparian reserves effective at minimizing management impacts to the streams?" As an example, many monitoring team members feel the focus of standard and guideline monitoring should be in the monitoring of the effectiveness of a select group of standards and guidelines.

There was also a need to understand the process for adjusting coarse woody debris levels in fire adapted systems from the levels stated in the ROD, especially the standard found on C-40 that states existing coarse woody debris levels should be retained and protected to the greatest extent possible. Additionally on C-40, the ROD explains that adjustments can be made, especially in local sites where retaining all existing coarse woody debris would be contrary to other objectives such as reducing surface fuels. Many provinces with historical fire regimes, are finding the coarse woody debris guidelines inappropriate for most fire adapted systems but administrative units are not conducting the province wide adjustments as recommended in the ROD.

Other major program activities in Fiscal Year 2005

Annual Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders' Workshop

With the emphasis on the completion of the 10 Year Monitoring report, the annual workshop was not held until March of 2005. The workshop was especially beneficial to those Provincial Monitoring Team leads that had not been in the position previously. Previous team leaders were able to relate successes and procedures that proved to facilitate the monitoring tasks. Training for the database use also occurred. Because it was held so late in the fiscal year, however, conflicts with other projects and priorities kept many of the team leads from attending the workshop. Efforts were made to individually train provincial leads that could not make the workshop and had not been previously exposed to the monitoring process and the compliance database.

Compliance Monitoring Database

In fiscal year 2005, the compliance monitoring database was fully deployed to the field for use by the provincial monitoring team leads. Projects were selected for monitoring using the random generator program built into the database. Provincial leads were responsible for generating their own project and watershed level questionnaires based on local information. Initial responses to the questionnaires were entered into the database for printing for the monitoring teams' review. During the monitoring trips, comments were captured and responses were finalized and later re-entered into the database. Results were immediately available for analysis and report writing at the regional level, greatly decreasing the computation time for regional analysis of results. During the review season, minor database corrections needed to be done to resolve data capture errors. In addition, the server where the database was located failed and the database was unavailable for a few weeks while repairs were made. The database additionally needed to be reloaded and permissions reset, which caused minor problems with data entry at the province level. The repairs resulted in no loss of data only a loss of time and dollars as the programmer and administrator needed to test and ensure the database was functioning correctly on the repaired server.

The compliance monitoring database provides support for the business processes associated with management of the implementation monitoring program and provides structural relationships between standards and guidelines, questionnaires, project types, project activities and land use allocations. This database will store results of both the project level and watershed scale annual monitoring program. Additionally, the database will greatly increase efficiencies in the annual analysis of results and in multiple year analysis to identify trends or consistencies in non-compliance.

Northwest Forest Plan Ten Year Report Preparation

Much of early FY 2005 was spent in preparing and finalizing the Ten Year Report for the Northwest Forest Plan for implementation monitoring. The results of compliance monitoring from 1996 to 2003 were used to identify standards and guidelines with high non-compliance rates and to determine if any trends in non-compliance existed. Major findings indicated the

need for corporate activities databases with consistent measures of accomplishment that will allow easier reporting in the future. In addition, most non-compliance appeared to be associated with timber sales which were monitored early in the Northwest Forest Plan implementation. These summary findings resulting from implementation monitoring of the Northwest Forest Plan for seven years were presented in a conference in April 2005, along with findings from the effectiveness monitoring modules. The 10 Year Implementation Report is available at http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/10yr-report/. Additional time was also spent on preparing Summary Reports, publications, and presentations for the conference.

Quality Control / Quality Assurance Plan

A draft Quality Control / Assurance Plan was completed in 2003 that described the business processes currently utilized to conduct the annual implementation monitoring program. No additional work was completed on this plan this year. The plan will be updated when the future direction of implementation monitoring is developed by agency executives after the publication and evaluation of the Ten Year Report.

2006 Project Selections

During 2006, the implementation monitoring program will be assessed to determine if objectives are being met, if changes are needed in program protocols, and if the results from previous years indicate management changes. Because of the focus in 2006 is to determine the program direction, no formal regional-level monitoring will be conducted. If administrative units at the local level want to conduct Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring, they would be free to continue. Project selection and the level of scrutiny of project and watershed monitoring would be left to their discretion and to the Provincial Advisory Committees' desires. It should be noted that Provincial Advisory Committees were chartered in late October, 2005.

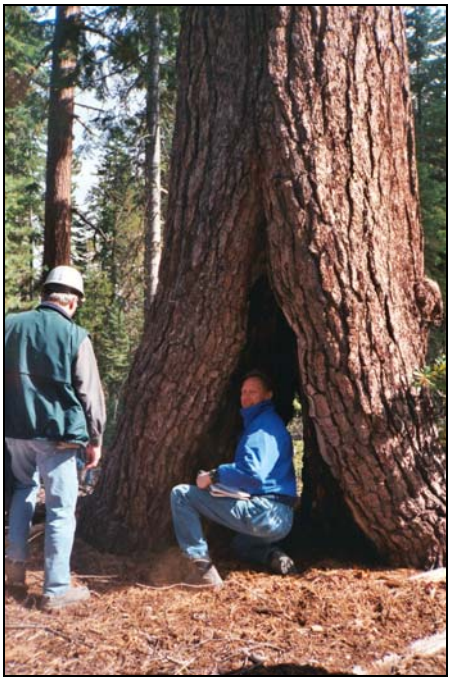

Photo 2 – Monitoring team members investigating wildlife habitat. (Photo by Gery Ferguson, Regional Implementation Monitoring Lead)

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Acronyms

ACS – Aquatic Conservation Strategy

BLM – Bureau of Land Management

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

FS – Forest Service

IM – Implementation Monitoring

LSR – Late-Successional Reserve

MLSA – Managed Late-Successional Area

MPM – Monitoring Program Managers

MPMG – Multi-party Monitoring Group

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NWFP – Northwest Forest Plan

PAC – Provincial Advisory Committee

PIMT – Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team

RIEC – Regional Interagency Executive Committee

RIMT – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

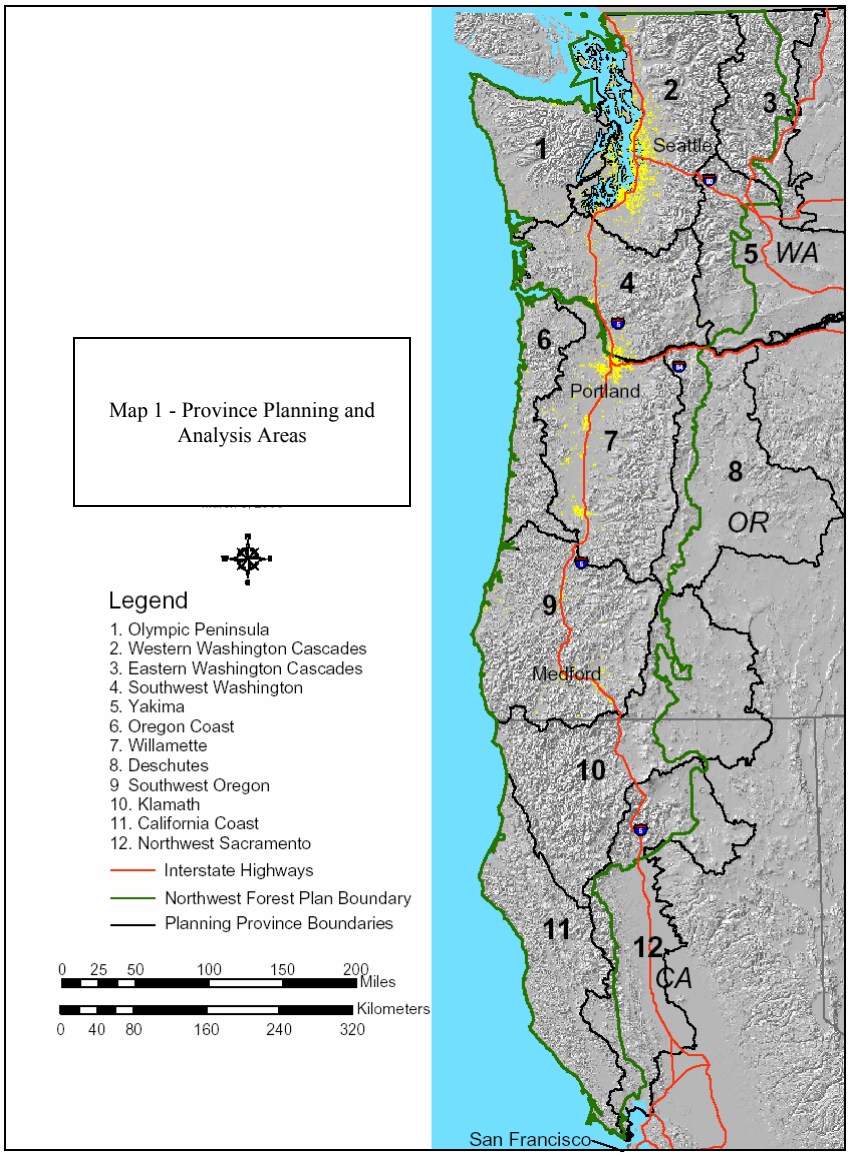
S&G – Standard and Guideline

S&M – Survey and Manage

WA – Watershed Analysis

Introduction

Year 2005 marks the tenth year of the regional-scale Northwest Forest Plan implementation monitoring. The purpose of the program is to determine and document whether the direction set in the Record of Decision for the Plan and its corresponding Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) are being consistently followed across the range of the Plan. This monitoring program has been continued under the direction of the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) and its associated interagency Monitoring Program Managers (MPM) group. Beginning in 1999, the MPM became responsible for overall direction and oversight for the Northwest Forest Plan monitoring.



The Fiscal Year 2005 program was designed to sample 24 randomly selected projects other than timber sales. The intent was to monitor 2 projects per province (12 provinces – Map 1). These projects were previously under sampled activities/programs such as prescribed fire, grazing, mining, recreation, watershed restoration and road decommissioning. The 5th field watersheds where the projects were located were also to be monitored.

The program background, purpose, relationship to other monitoring efforts and approach are documented in previous Implementation Monitoring (IM) annual reports (e.g. 2001).

Method

A data call was issued to the BLM and FS field offices and the Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders (PIMT) were asked to provide a consolidated response including

information on these "other" projects. The criteria and hierarchy used for project identification are described in Appendix A. All projects in the first category that met the criteria were to be identified. If no projects or only one project met the criteria in the first category, all projects that met the criteria of the second category were to be identified. If no projects met the criteria for the second category, all projects that met the criteria of the third category of projects were to be identified. This would proceed until a suitable pool of projects was available for random selection of 2 projects per province. There were a total of 178 other projects in the pool for random selection in 2005. Of the other projects identified, there were 131 prescribed fire and 47 recreation projects available for monitoring.

The Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams (PIMT) (Land Management Agency and multi-party monitoring team members - Appendix E) conducted the project and watershed scale reviews. Reports were then prepared and forwarded to the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team leader for summarization. The provincial reports included responses to a project questionnaire, a "Biological Opinion and Conditions" question, and "other" project questions (Appendix B) and a seven part Watershed questionnaire (Appendix C).

Fifteen prescribed fire and nine recreation projects and associated watersheds were selected for review in FY 05. Thirteen prescribed fire and nine recreation projects were monitored. One province was not able to conduct the monitoring before the end of the field season because of scheduling difficulties associated with PAC rechartering. They were waiting for the PAC to be chartered and this did not happen until late October, 2005. The watersheds associated with the projects were also to be monitored. One province had two randomly selected projects located in the same watershed. Three watersheds were monitored in the previous 2 years and no changes were recorded. Two watersheds were not monitored due to scheduling difficulties. Therefore, this report was developed from 22 project reports (13 prescribed fire and 9 recreation projects) and 18 5th field watershed reports.

Each question in the project questionnaire was answered by the multi-party monitoring group (MPMG) indicating whether it was judged to have "Met" or "Not Met", was "Not Capable of Meeting" or was "Not Applicable". Responses marked "Not Met" indicate that the review action did not comply with the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. "Not Capable" meant there were reasons the S&G could not be met (e.g. insufficient existing snags or coarse woody debris). Responses of "Not Applicable" indicate that the question did not relate or apply to the project. After compiling all the project reports, all responses were summarized by individual projects and by individual questions (Appendix D).

The watershed scale review was designed to gain a broader perspective on implementing the Plan's standards and guidelines than is possible with reviews of specific projects only. The questionnaire was developed to:

- Characterize the watershed (administration, land allocations, types of activities).
- Determine if activities in watersheds with 15% or less late-successional forests are protecting all remaining late-successional stands on federal lands.

- Determine how watershed analysis:
  - Is used to guide consistency with Aquatic Conservation Strategy (the Aquatic Strategy) objectives;
  - Contributes to developing strategies and priorities for restoring and monitoring watersheds; and
  - Contributes to making decisions.
- Evaluate road construction and road decommissioning in Key Watersheds and 5th field watersheds.
- Evaluate progress in developing road management or transportation plans to meet aquatic conservation strategy objectives for roads in Riparian Reserves.
- Provide an overview for Survey and Manage species relative to Watershed Analysis.
- Determine progress on completing Late-Successional Reserve Assessments (and Managed Late-Successional Area assessments) and the types of activities implemented in them.

The responses to the project and watershed questionnaires were reviewed by the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team. The review focused on monitoring teams' comments and responses that did not meet Standards and Guidelines. All project and watershed responses were entered into the compliance monitoring database by the provincial monitoring team leads.

Results

Watershed Scale Evaluations

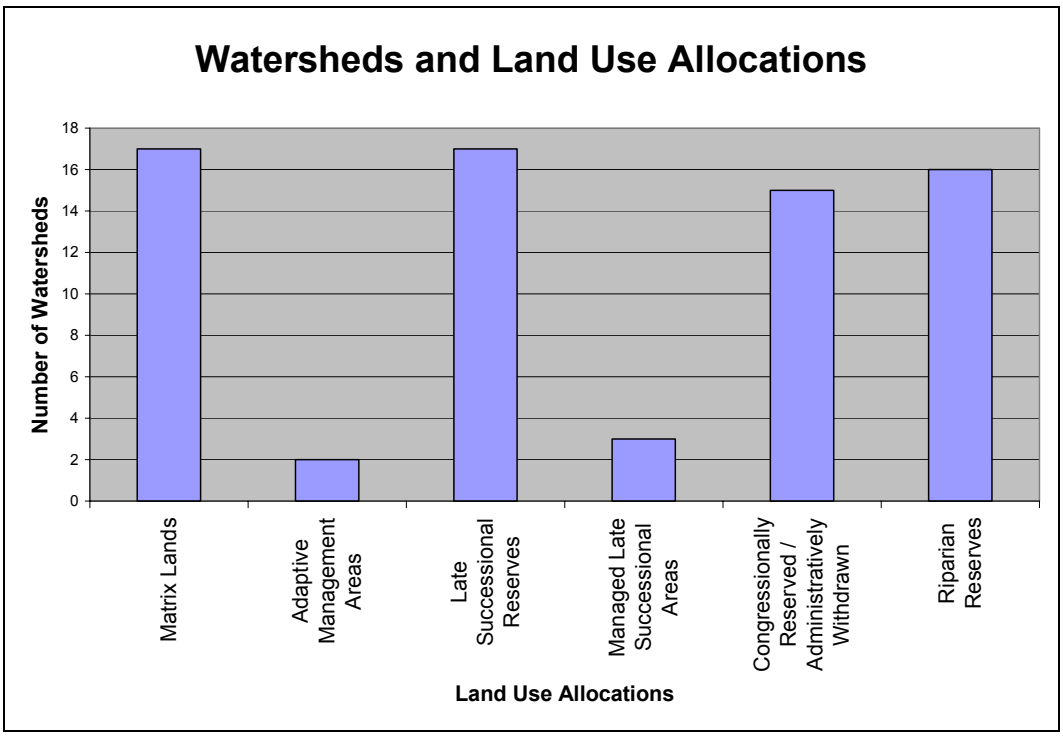
Administration and Land Use Allocations

Watershed Statistics: Forest Service lands comprised the majority of watersheds sampled, while seven watersheds contained BLM managed lands.

Standards and guidelines for overlapping allocations were applied in all of the watersheds reviewed. Late-Successional Reserve, Riparian Reserve, Congressionally Reserved, Administratively Withdrawn and Matrix lands comprised the majority of the reported land use allocations (Figure 1). Only two watersheds had Adaptive Management Areas and three watersheds had Managed Late-Successional Areas. One watershed review did not report land use allocations occurring within the watershed.

Photo 3 – Yakima monitoring team members view the watershed from the campground reconstruction project area that was selected for monitoring. Discussions include the impact of insect mortality on trees in the watershed and the potential for large wildfires. Most of the upper watershed is in late-successional reserve and wilderness. (Photo by Gery Ferguson, Regional Implementation Monitoring Lead)

Figure 1 - Number of Watersheds and Their Land Use Allocations



Late-Successional and Old-Growth Habitat (question 1: This question asked if all remaining late-sucessional/old-growth habitat was protected on federal lands in sampled 5th field

watersheds with 15% or less late-successional/old-growth forests). Responses indicate that all of the 18 watersheds contained greater than 15% late-successional/old-growth habitat.

Watershed Analysis (WA) and Watershed Activities

Watershed Analysis (questions 2a-c requested information on the completion and updating of WAs). Watershed analysis was completed for 13 (72 percent) of the 18 sampled watersheds. Two of the watersheds had watershed analysis completed for a portion of the 5th field watershed. Two watersheds did not have completed watershed analysis documents. One watershed commented that there was insufficient federal land within the watershed to warrant completing an analysis. There was no response from one watershed monitoring team for this question. Watershed analyzes have been updated for two of the watersheds. One watershed was updating their analysis during the 2005 fiscal year.

Activities (question 2d asked about activities occurring in the watershed). Responses to survey questions indicated a wide range of land and resource management activities occurring and planned in the sampled watersheds. The most common activities reported involved road management, dispersed recreation, trails, special forest products, developed recreation, timber stand improvement and fire suppression activities (Table 1). Road activities included building new roads, decommissioning roads, obliterating, and maintaining and closing roads.

Table 1 - Current and Planned Land Management Activities in the Sampled Watersheds

Activity / Facility	Number of Watersheds with Current Activity	Number of Watersheds with Planned (additional) Activity	Number of Watersheds with Activity Addressed in Watershed Analysis	Site Specific Analyses to Determine ACS Compliance
Aquatic Restoration	11	2	11	9
Burned Area Emergency Rehab.	1	0	0	0
Developed Recreation	13	6	10	10
Dispersed Recreation	16	1	12	5
Fire Suppression	12	2	5	1
Fuels Reduction	9	7	8	9
Livestock Grazing	5	2	5	2
Mining	3	0	3	1
OHV Use	10	0	6	5
Prescribed Fire	10	6	9	10
Riparian Restoration	8	2	11	7
River Use	5	1	5	4
Road Management Activities	17	9	12	14
Special Forest Products	14	6	11	7
Timber Harvest (commercial green)	10	6	9	9

Activity / Facility	Number of Watersheds with Current Activity	Number of Watersheds with Planned (additional) Activity	Number of Watersheds with Activity Addressed in Watershed Analysis	Site Specific Analyses to Determine ACS Compliance
Timber Salvage	8	3	3	7
Timber Stand Improvement (pre-commercial)	12	8	10	12
Trails	15	5	9	11
Upland Restoration	6	4	8	5
Other	2	2	3	2

Use of Watershed Analysis Reports (questions 2e-f were a series of questions designed to gather information on how watershed analysis was used to evaluate the consistency of current and planned activities (Table 1) and facilities with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives. The questions are also intended to determine if the watershed analysis reports contain adequate information to assist the decision-maker in determining if new and existing management activities and facilities are consistent with the ACS). The responses indicated that some field units used watershed analysis to evaluate activities, while watershed analyses completed by other field units were not as comprehensive in evaluating current and planned activities (Table 1). Similar results are evident for question 2f, concerning the availability of site-specific analyses to determine whether the activities met or did not prevent attainment of ACS objectives. There was a wide range of responses to this question (Table 1).

Watershed Restoration

Restoration Priorities (questions 3a-c sought answers regarding the use of WAs to develop restoration priorities and monitoring strategies). Fourteen of the fifteen watershed analyses completed for the monitored watersheds indicated that watershed analysis was used to identify opportunities for watershed restoration. Twelve of the fifteen watershed analyses indicated that they were used to develop priorities for restoration funding. Eleven of the fifteen completed watershed analyses used information from the analysis to develop strategies for monitoring. In many instances, watershed analysis did not provide the only means for identifying monitoring strategies. In addition, strategies were developed from project planning and responding to emergency restoration from flooding events.

Photo 4 - Streambank restoration protection is discussed at dispersed camp site locations in the Yakima province.
(Photo by Peter Forbes, Wenatchee National Forest)

Restoration Activities (question 3d asked about the types of restoration activities in the watershed). The units reported a wide array of restoration activities implemented, or ongoing, that have, or will, contribute to improved watershed condition and help maintain and attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. Road-related activities included stabilizing and decommissioning roads, reducing road related sediments, and replacing culverts. Additional restoration activities included instream related activities, riparian plantings and wetland restoration, creation of fuel breaks and other prescribed fire projects, upland restoration, rehabilitation after wildfire, restoration of recreational impacts, and controlling noxious weeds. The watershed analysis identified these activities as priorities fifty percent of the time.

Additional management actions contributing to watershed restoration include fuels reduction, oak woodland enhancement, riparian protection and sanitation through the placement of toilets and dumpsters in dispersed sites, rehabilitation of dispersed sites, fencing of meadows to protect the area from over grazing, and trail reconstruction.

Photo 5 - Restoration activities in the Southwest Washington province included closing and restoring a horse campground to reduce impacts to the riparian reserve and stream. (Photo by Roger Peterson, Gifford Pinchot National Forest)

Key Watersheds

Key Watershed Type (questions 4a-b requested information about the type of key watersheds and the treatment of roads therein). Eight of the sampled watersheds in their entirety or portions were Key Watersheds. Of the eight Key Watersheds, six were Tier I (Fish) and two were Tier II (Water Quality) watersheds.

Roads. Responses for road mileage data were received for eight Key Watersheds and 14 5th field watersheds. In all watersheds where roads were constructed, more roads were decommissioned resulting in net reductions in road mileages. Four watersheds reports did not respond to this question. The most road mileage decommissioned in a Key Watershed was 20.2 miles. The most road mileage decommissioned in the entire 5th field watershed was 41.2 miles. Overall, road mileage was reduced a net 54.9 miles in monitored Key Watersheds and 131.3 miles in all monitored watersheds. These data are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 - Road Mileages in Watersheds

Watershed Type	Permanent Roads in 1994	Temporary Roads in 1994	Total Roads in 1994	New Permanent and Temporary Roads Built Since 1994	Decommissioned Roads Since 1994	Net Change in Roads Since 1994	Total Roads in 2005
FS Key Watershed Only	1,280.9	0	1,280.9	4.2	58.8	-545.6	1,226.3
FS Entire 5th Field Watershed	2,322.9	42	2,364.9	19.6	147.9	-128.3	2,236.6
BLM Key Watershed Only	142.7	0	142.7	0	0.3	-0.3	142.4
BLM Entire 5th Field Watershed	230.7	0	230.7	1	4	-3	227.7
Key Watershed Totals	1,423.6	0	1,423.6	4.2	59.1	-54.9	1,368.7
5th Field Watershed Totals	2,553.6	42	2,595.6	20.6	151.9	-131.3	2,464.3

Riparian Reserves

Road Management Plans (question 5a1-a5: Several questions were designed to collect information about road management in Riparian Reserves). Eleven of the sampled watersheds

were reported to have a road management plan or transportation plan that addressed some or all components of the ACS objectives. Five watersheds reported that they had no document that addressed road management and ACS objectives at all. All sixteen watersheds reported that existing documents addressed some but not all of the items for road management listed in the standard and guideline: (1) inspections and maintenance during storm events (15 watersheds); (2) inspection and maintenance after storm events (16 watersheds); (3) road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identify and correcting road drainage problems (16 watersheds); (4) traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources (15 watersheds); and (5) establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective (14 watersheds). Some administrative units had transportation or road plans specific to the local unit. Some Forest Service units had completed roads analysis which addressed roads needing action to reduce or mitigate resource concerns associated with riparian reserves. Some transportation plans had been completed but were incomplete in addressing riparian concerns such as closing a road but not scheduling maintenance to ensure resources were not degraded. The administrative units indicated that funding declines have impacted their ability to conduct road analysis and complete on-site inspections during and after storm events. Two watersheds did not report responses for this set of questions.

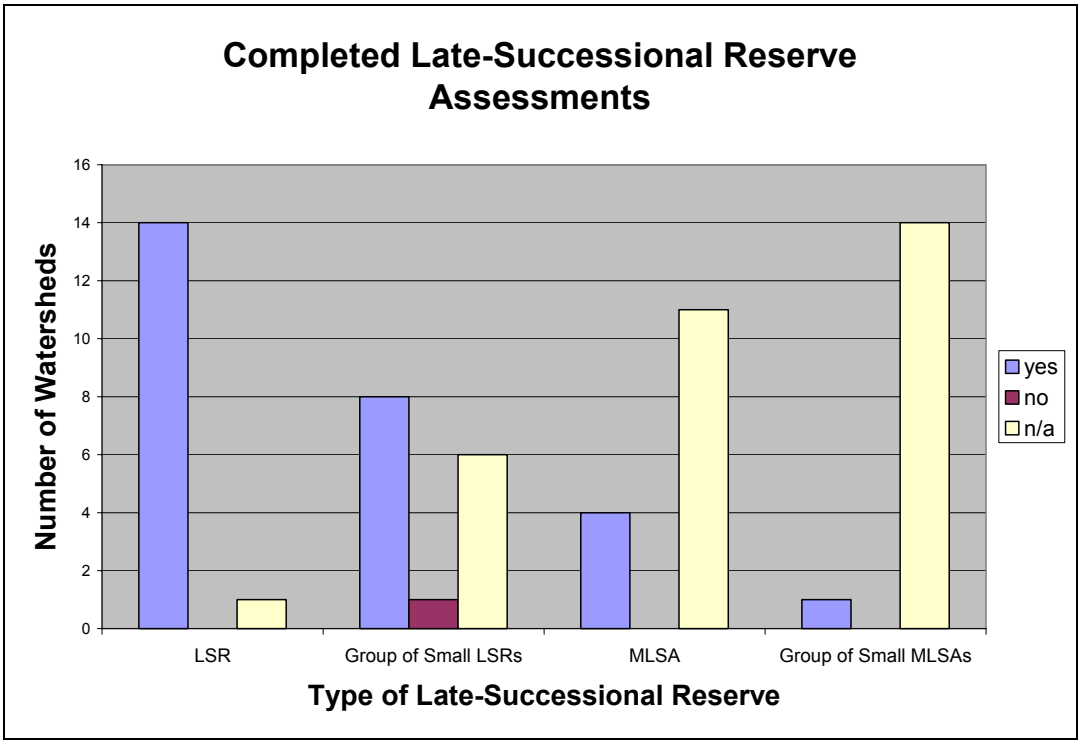
Survey and Manage Program

Watershed Analysis and Survey and Management (question 6a requested information about descriptions of S&M in WAs). Nine of the fifteen watershed analyses completed described the watershed in terms of survey and manage species. Most watersheds analyses identified known site information for survey and manage species for vascular plants but did not discuss mollusks or vertebrate species. Most monitoring teams reported that a lack of description of survey and manage species can be attributed to the early completion of the watershed analysis and that information on the species was not well known. All watershed analyses reviewed were completed by 1998 which was prior to initiation of the pre-disturbance survey requirements for most species. Most watershed analyses that discussed survey and manage did so in generalities relative to likely abundance, general discussions of habitat availability, and uncertainties needing resolution.

Late-Successional Reserves

Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) and Managed Late-Successional Area (MLSA) (Question 7a asked about the completion of LSR assessments). There were 17 of the 18 watersheds monitored with either or both LSRs or MLSAs. One field unit responded that LSRs were not located within the sampled watershed. Field units reported completing fourteen Late-Successional Reserve assessments for LSRs within sampled watersheds (Figure 2). One watershed had LSRs within the watershed but did not gather the information on assessment completion. Eight assessments were completed for groups of smaller LSRs and one field unit reported that an assessment had not been completed (Figure 2) for the sampled watershed. The field units also reported completing assessments for Managed Late-Successional Areas within four watersheds where they occurred and completing the assessment for one group of smaller MLSAs where it occurred (Figure 2).

Figure 2 - Completed Late-Successional Reserve Assessments



Note: Two watersheds with LSRs did not report for this question.

Photo 6 - Activities in Late-Successional Reserves include this campground reconstruction at Bumping Lake in the Yakima province. The monitoring team learns about boat ramp construction and mitigations to reduce surface runoff into the lake. (Photo by Peter Forbes, Wenatchee National Forest)

Late-Successional Reserve Activities (Question 7b was used to collect information on the types of activities occurring in LSRs). Recreational uses, fire suppression and prevention, road maintenance, rights of way, easements and special uses, and fuelwood gathering were the most common activities occurring in LSRs on the 17 sampled watersheds with LSRs (Figure 3 and Table 4). The monitoring teams were asked to determine if the activities occurring in LSRs were either neutral or beneficial to the creation and maintenance of LSR habitat. Out of a total of 119

responses to this question, nearly 16% reported that effects from the activity in question were not considered neutral or beneficial. Those activities considered to be adverse were mining, nonnative species invasion, range management, and land exchanges.

Figure 3 - Activities Occurring In Late Successional Reserves

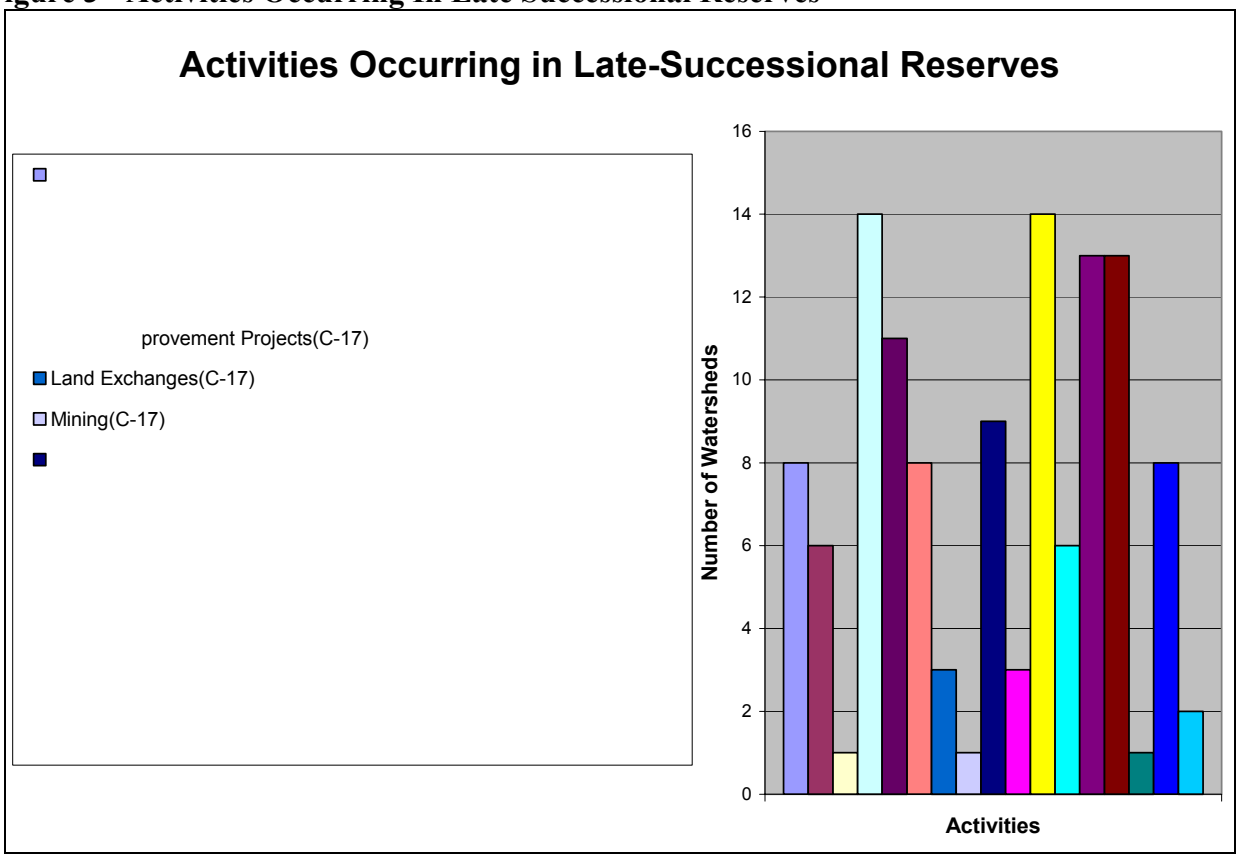


Table 3 - Late-Successional Reserve Activities

Activity	Number of Watersheds with LSR Activity	Percent of Watersheds with LSR Activity	Percent of Watersheds with Activities Considered Neutral or Beneficial
American Indian Uses (C-16)	8	47%	100%
Developments (C-17)	6	35%	83%
Fire Suppression and Prevention (C-17)	14	82%	93%
Fuelwood Gathering (C-16)	11	65%	82%
Habitat Improvement Projects (C-17)	8	47%	88%
Land Exchanges (C-17)	3	18%	67%
Mining (C-17)	1	6%	0%
Nonnative Species (C-19)	9	53%	22%
Range Management (C-17)	3	18%	67%
Recreational Uses (C-18)	14	82%	100%

Activity	Number of Watersheds with LSR Activity	Percent of Watersheds with LSR Activity	Percent of Watersheds with Activities Considered Neutral or Beneficial
Research (C-18)	6	35%	83%
Rights of Way, Contracted Rights, Easements, and Special Use Permits	13	76%	92%
Road Construction and Maintenance (C-16)	13	76%	100%
Special Forest Products (C-18)	8	47%	88%
Other (C-19)	2	12%	50%

Note: One watershed had no late-successional reserves of any kind.

Project reviews - compliance with NWFP Standards and Guidelines

Projects monitored included prescribed fire such as oak savannah restoration, beargrass enhancement, wildlife habitat enhancement, prairie savannah restoration, and fuels reduction. Recreation projects included ski trail facility enhancement, trail bridge construction, campground construction and reconstruction, and trail construction. The results of monitoring 22 projects demonstrated an overall compliance of 97 percent with meeting the applicable Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (Table 5). The number of responses (including the Biological Opinion question) were 450 "Met", 14 "Not Met", 2 "Not Capable" and 850 "Not Applicable" totaling 1,316 (Table 5) responses. The project questionnaire can be found in Appendix B.

Table 4 - Classification of the Responses

Number of Projects	Number of Responses					Percent * Compliance
	Total	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	Not Applicable	
22 Propjets (13 prescribed fire, and 9 recreation projects)	1,316	450	14	2	850	96.9

*The Percent Compliance = (Met + Not Capable)/(Met + Not Met + Not Capable) x 100. Responses of Met and Not Capable were considered to have met the compliance criteria associated with the Standards and Guidelines.

The percent compliance for the seven categories within the questionnaire, including the Biological Opinion and "other" project questions, are presented in Table 6. The lowest percent compliance of monitored projects occurred for adaptive management area consistency. This was due to only one project occurring in an adaptive management area and one noncompliance issue was found on this project. Responses to the Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions question were 5 "Met" and 17 "Not Applicable".

Table 5 - Compliance by Questionnaire Category

Questionnaire Categories	Number of Responses			Percent Compliance**
	Met	Not Met	Not Capable*	
All land-use allocations	83	3	0	97
Late-successional reserves and managed late-successional areas	55	1	0	98
Watershed analysis, aquatic conservation strategy objectives, and riparian reserves	171	6	1	97
Matrix	39	3	1	93
Adaptive management areas	7	1	0	88
Research	0	0	0	N/A
Species	28	0	0	100
Other project questions	62	0	0	100
Biological Opinion question	5	0	0	100
Total of the 22 projects reviewed	450	14	2	97

Photo 7 - Projects for monitoring in 2005 included recreation projects such as this trail construction in the Olympic province. (Photo by Tim Davis, Olympic National Forest)

Photo 8 - Mitigations for reducing soil impacts and surface runoffs include installing a railing to direct foot traffic. (Photo by Tim Davis, Olympic National Forest)

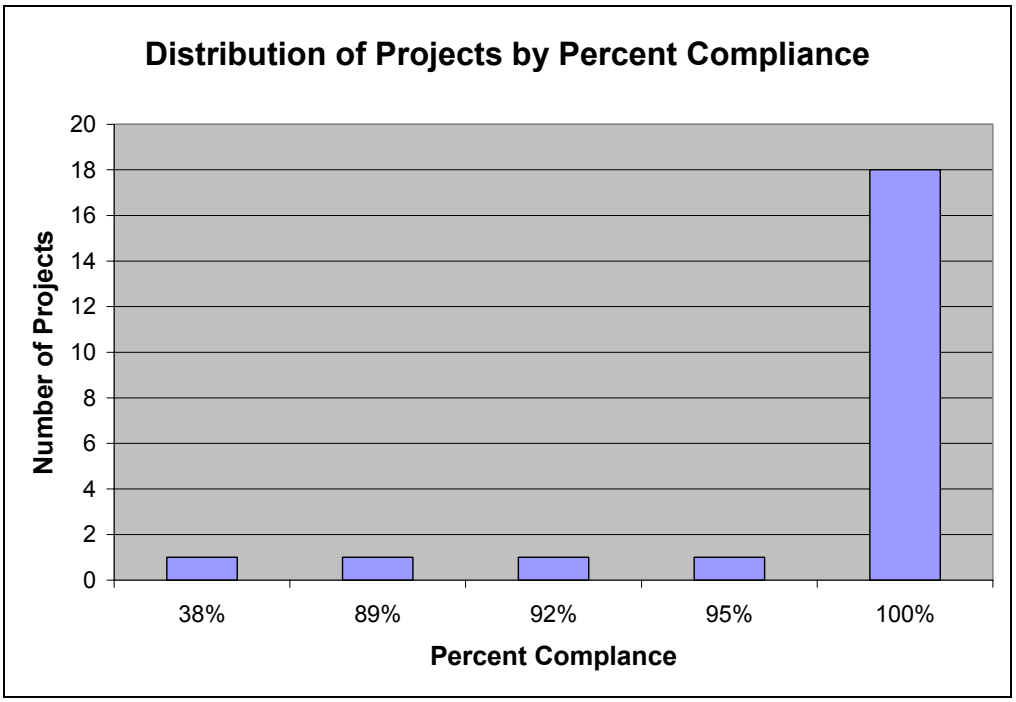
The average percent compliance of the 13 prescribed fire and 9 recreation projects are presented in Table 6. The lowest percent compliance for monitored projects was associated with prescribed fire projects. All recreation projects resulted in 100 percent compliance.

Table 6 - Compliance by the Project Type

Number of Projects	Number of Responses			Percent Compliance
	Met	Not Met	Not Capable	
13 Prescribed Fire projects	249	14	2	94
9 Recreation projects	201	0	0	100
Total 22 projects reviewed	450	14	2	97

The percent compliance of the individual projects ranged from 38 to 100 with 18 projects being 100 percent compliant (Figure 4). The project with 38 percent compliance represents the lowest individual project compliance percent since 1996, the inception of implementation monitoring. It should be noted however, as a result of this year's monitoring, the administrative unit with the low compliance percent will be conducting an internal review to investigate and resolve the deficiencies.

Figure 4 - Distribution of Projects by Percent Compliance



Overall Areas of Non-compliance

Overall, there were 14 responses out of 466 applicable questions indicating the S&Gs were not met and 2 responses indicating the S&Gs were not capable of being met (Table 6). Non-compliance was associated with improper environmental documentation of planned actions, not identifying correctly streams and waterbodies, not mapping riparian reserves, lack of a completed watershed analysis when required, misapplication of road management and aquatic conservation strategy objectives relating to soil protection measures, and improper coarse woody debris levels.

There are three types of non-compliance associated with implementation monitoring. The following are definitions of the three categories of non-compliance:

- Planning – the non-compliance was a function of missing the standard and guideline during the planning process or a planning requirement, such as not completing a watershed analysis when required.
- Implementation – the non-compliance was a result of not implementing the requirement on the ground, normally the planning document identified the need for meeting the standard and guideline.
- Other qualified reason – the non-compliance was a function of another reason for not meeting the standard and guideline. An "other" qualified reason is a function of not being able to meet the standard and guideline because other reasons exist. In this year's monitoring, a standard and guideline was not met because it conflicted with the research project design.

Photo 9 – During monitoring reviews, District personnel display maps to orient the review team to the local land allocations and proximity to concern areas, such as wilderness and late-successional reserves.
(Photo by Roger Peterson, Gifford Pinchot National Forest)

Photo 10 – Recreation project monitoring included hiking along trails to reach the selected project such as a bridge replacement. High Lakes Trail is older than local knowledge, but experiences some damage by use in wet weather as indicated by the trenching.
(Photo by Roger Peterson, Gifford Pinchot National Forest)

Photo 11 – The monitoring team inspects the bridge replacement project, focusing on the impacts to the riparian reserve and approaches of the trail to the bridge. (Photo by Roger Peterson, Gifford Pinchot National Forest)

There were 5 not met responses associated with improper planning, 8 not met responses associated with improper implementation, and 1 not met response associated with an "other" reason.

The following discussion addresses the instances of non-compliance and not capable responses more specifically and in depth. This focused review is intended to identify areas of non-compliance so other administrative units can utilize these results in designing and implementing similar projects on their administrative areas.

Specific Standards and Guidelines with Non-compliance - Planning
Analyses were not conducted to ensure consistency under existing laws (NEPA, ESA, and Clean Water Act (1 instance of non-compliance)
This project involved prescribed burning in green tree replacement patches within a regeneration harvest timber sale. The original documentation for the timber sale did not include using prescribed fire within the retention patches. After the decision was signed on the project, the specialists determined that using prescribed fire on the south slopes would be beneficial and lower the surface fuel levels in the green tree replacement patches. The wildlife biologist did an environmental analysis which was documented in a specialist report after the decision for the

project. The report provides the rationale and effects disclosure but lacks a decision maker's signature and approval. The team felt that while National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was violated, the prescribed fire was a beneficial project and resulted in beneficial impacts. The project resulted in lower surface fuel levels and was appropriate on the south slopes where fire existed historically.

Streams and water bodies were not identified in the project area (1 instance of non-compliance)
For this prescribed fire project, no map was developed for project implementation to provide the locations of all the streams and riparian reserves in the project area. The Decision Memo for the project discussed riparian reserves and the hydrology report also described riparian reserves. However, the lack of a map may have contributed to not recognizing the reserve locations on the ground when the project was implemented and resulted in some damage to the riparian reserve.

Riparian Reserve management (2 instances of non-compliance)
For one prescribed fire project, riparian reserves (for permanently flowing non-fish bearing and seasonally flowing streams) were not mapped as part of the project though they were recognized in the decision memo and hydrology report. Soil damage to the riparian reserve occurred during project implementation.

Coarse woody debris retention (1 instance of non-compliance)
One unit in the prescribed fire project appeared to have excessive removal of coarse woody debris and did not reflect minimal levels. Required amounts of coarse woody debris had been left in other units in the project.

Specific Standards and Guidelines with Non-compliance – Implementation
Standards and guidelines in current Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs) were not applied where they are more restrictive or provide greater benefits (2 instances of non-compliance)
Both projects were prescribed fire projects where heavy equipment (dozers) was used to treat vegetation prior to burning. Both projects were on one administrative unit. The current forest plan has soil protection standards for compaction and groundcover retention which were not recognized during project implementation. It should be noted that upon discovering the deficiencies on the ground, the administrative unit will be conducting a review to resolve the deficiencies in fuels management projects.

Required monitoring and evaluation in late-successional reserve projects was not planned or accomplished as described in the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment (1 instance of non-compliance)
Compliance for monitoring and evaluation of the prescribed fire project design was not explicitly documented in the project decision memo. This requirement was described in the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment for the area.

Watershed analysis not conducted prior to implementing activities within riparian reserves (1 instance of non-compliance)
Watershed analysis was not completed prior to implementing a prescribed fire project in riparian reserves. However, a hydrologist report was prepared and described the project effects relative

to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. The project and findings were found to be consistent the other watershed analyses completed on the same administrative unit.

Sediment deliveries to streams from roads were not minimized (1 instance of non-compliance)
The decision memo for the prescribed fire project stipulated that waterbars would be constructed in the roads used during project implementation but no waterbars were evident in part of the project.

The project did not prepare road operation and maintenance criteria (1 instance of non-compliance)
The decision memo for the prescribed project stipulated that waterbars would be constructed in the roads used during project implementation but no waterbars were evident in part of the project.

The project did not employ practices which minimize soil and litter disturbance (2 instances of non-compliance)
In two prescribed fire projects, use of heavy equipment (dozers) for piling of slash prior to burning resulted in excessive compaction and surface litter removal.

Specific Standards and Guidelines with Non-compliance - Other
In Adaptive Management Areas, the intent for coarse woody debris, green tree and snag retention , identified in matrix was not achieved (1 instance of non-compliance)
For the prescribed burn project, the snags and green tree requirements were met but the coarse woody debris levels appeared to be less than desired. The local resource management plan standards and guidelines were applicable and were meant to be applied at the scale of 60 acres. The treatment unit was 33 acres and coarse woody debris was not met on the treated acres. If the surrounding acreage to meet the 60 acres is included, then the standard would be met but this was never described in the project record. In addition, surveys were not completed in the surrounding area to determine the extent of the coarse woody debris levels, therefore the team was unable to validate that the standard was met for the 60 acres.

The review team also felt that meeting the coarse woody debris levels was not consistent with the intent of the project objectives of maintaining open prairie savannah conditions that were historically maintained by repeated fire. As part of this finding, a recommendation by the monitoring team was made to update the Adaptive Management Area plan to incorporate more appropriate coarse woody debris levels found in open savannah conditions maintained by prescribed fire.

Specific Standards and Guidelines With Not Capable Responses
These are responses where it would be physically not achievable to meet the standards and guidelines because of a site characteristic or past management action that precluded allowing the project to meet a standard and guideline. An example would be treating a stand where all the snags had been removed in a past management action conducted prior to the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. Therefore, any subsequent project would not be able to retain snags because they no longer existed during the current treatment.

Snag retention (1 instance of not capable)
For one prescribed fire project, snags were not retained at the specified levels because snags did not exist prior to the project at the specified levels. The project was in an area harvested prior to the Northwest Forest Plan and snags were not left as part of the original project.

Use Results of Watershed Analysis to aid decision maker's findings of Aquatic Conservation Strategy consistency (1 instance of not capable)
The watershed analysis did not discuss Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives relative to the prescribed burning projects. The team felt a not capable response was appropriate because while a watershed analysis had been completed, the lack of discussion of the ACS objectives relative to the project indicated that the decision maker was incapable of utilizing the watershed analysis for consistency. It should be noted that the project did not include riparian reserve treatment, nor was it in a key watershed or roadless area. Therefore, watershed analysis was not required for the project. The project is consistent with a more recent watershed analysis.

Table 7 - Questions with the "Not Met" and/or "Not Capable" Responses

Category and Question No.	No. of Not Met	No. of Not Capable	Category and Question No.	No. of Not Met	No. of Not Capable
All Land Alloc. #1	1		WS/ACS/RR #44	1	
All Land Alloc. #3	2		WS/ACS/RR #58	1	
LSR/LSRA #10d	1		WS/ACS/RR #61	1	
WS/ACS/RR #38	1		Matrix #75	1	
WS/ACS/RR #39		1	Matrix #89	2	
WS/ACS/RR #41	1		Matrix #91		1
WS/ACS/RR #43	1		AMA #103	1	

Not Applicable Responses
The same questionnaire was used for the different types of projects and thus contained many not applicable questions for each individual project. As a result, of the total 1,316 responses, the majority (850 or 65%) were "Not Applicable". However, the compliance monitoring database was able to screen out 2,468 (65% of the total questions) "Not Applicable" questions during questionnaire generation. Prescreening and omitting the obvious "Not Applicable" questions from the questionnaire saved each PIMT a considerable amount of time and discussions at the monitoring reviews. Most PIMT leaders also discussed obvious "not applicable" responses early in the monitoring trip to eliminate these questions from further review.

Participation in Monitoring Reviews

Participation in the field reviews was greatly affected by the lack of chartered Provincial Advisory Committees (PACs). Participation in monitoring was less than in previous years. Some provinces formed multi-party monitoring groups to assist with the data gathering to determine compliance with the Northwest Forest Plan. Other provinces utilized federal agency personnel to determine compliance. Overall, a total of 221 people participated in the field reviews with the majority of participants being associated with the administrative unit where the

monitoring occurred. Multi-party monitoring team members participated in all of the field reviews. A total of 58 non-federal multi-party monitoring team members and 12 regulatory agency personnel attended the 22 field reviews. All monitoring team members expressed interest in continuing the monitoring trips because of the benefits from hearing from agency personnel and visiting projects on the ground. Comments received during the monitoring trips included that the communication between the public and agency personnel was a significant benefit.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of the watershed and project reviews indicate a continued high degree of compliance for the monitored projects and watershed assessments with meeting the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines. There is no indication of the need to amend the plan or conduct major changes in the way the plan is being implemented based on the review findings or instances of non-compliance except for that described below. In the case of the one project with low compliance, that administrative unit is taking remedial action to address the deficiencies so that it does not occur in the future.

It is apparent one standard and guideline may need adjusting or clarification. The standard and guideline for retaining all existing coarse woody debris on the ground would not meet ecological levels of woody debris in a fire dependent system (found on ROD C-40(C)), especially those sites where the objective of the project is to reduce existing surface fuels. The monitoring groups where this occurred felt that the standard and guideline should be changed or that adaptive management plans should be adjusted. On C-40 of the ROD, there is a standard that calls for the development of models for groups of plant associations and stand types that can be used as a baseline for developing prescriptions. It appears that provinces have the ability to establish levels more appropriate levels for site specific or provincial conditions, especially where surface fuel levels are in excess of what is desired and in fire adapted systems.

Photo 12 - The purpose of this prescribed fire project in the California Coast province was to provide suitable and accessible beargrass important for basket weaving. Members of the local tribes participated in monitoring and were impressed with the results of the burn. The burned plants exhibited desirable flexible new shoots important for weaving. (Photo by Candace Dillingham, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team)

Photo 13 – Demonstration of some of the products made from beargrass weavings – earrings. (Photo by Candace Dillingham, Regional Implementation Monitoring Team)

One highlight of monitoring was the high level of importance of prescribed fire in providing suitable and accessible beargrass for tribal uses. Three tribal members participated in the monitoring trip and related the importance of the area and that material gathering occurs at the site because of its size and accessibility. It is possible that this site is the largest of its kind in northern California and that it is likely the site was managed by Native Americans in the past. The prescribed fire was very successful in stimulating the beargrass to produce flexible new shoots, desirable for weaving. Currently there is no monitoring being conducted to determine the effects of burning relative to the beargrass response. It is likely that more use will occur in the area because of the presence of desirable beargrass shoots. After the review, a member of the monitoring team investigated the options for partnering to develop a monitoring and research plan. Because of this monitoring trip, the project appears to have a high potential and interest for partnering with tribal members, research, educational institutions, non-profit groups, and forests with beargrass to assess the ecological sustainability of beargrass utilizing prescribed fire.

During the monitoring reviews this year, several MPMG members raised concerns regarding the need to monitor the effectiveness of selected standards and guidelines. While the MPMG members are willing to relate that most projects are meeting the standards and guidelines, they are not as willing to say that the standards and guidelines are achieving the desired results. They recommend that the effectiveness of standards and guidelines be monitored by the local administrative units. There are also some concerns about how the standards and guidelines are being interpreted. It would be beneficial to conduct a review to ensure that the standards and guidelines are being interpreted correctly.

It is also recommended the database continue to be utilized for data capture, project questionnaire generation and random project selection. The database aided directly in the analysis process this year.

In addition, the annual workshop for Provincial Monitoring Team leads should be continued as it greatly increases the effectiveness of new team leads in the field and provides consistency in interpretation and use of the project and watershed questionnaires. One very important aspect of

the annual workshop is training in use of the database. As found with this year, working through the database screens is very important for the efficient use of provincial leaders' time and to reduce data entry errors. Additionally, the workshop is an opportunity for members with experience in conducting reviews to share lessons learned and processes that have been successful in the past. It also serves as an opportunity to share previous year's monitoring results and individual province concerns on process.

During 2006, a general review of all the monitoring modules for the Northwest Forest Plan, including the Implementation Monitoring Module, will occur as a result of the analysis of implementing the Plan for ten years. Executives for all agencies will be providing recommendations on changes to the monitoring modules that could occur in 2006 and into the future. At this point, no regional level monitoring will be coordinated by the Regional Office for 2006. Monitoring at the local level, conducted at the discretion of the local units and the Provincial Advisory Committees, may continue.

Key Partners

Special thanks to the Multi-party monitoring members, Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team Leaders and host team members who gave their energies to another successful implementation monitoring year (Appendix E).

Provincial monitoring teams also provided concerns and recommendations to the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team. These concerns and RIMT responses can be found in Appendix F.

Contact Information

Gery Ferguson, NWFP Implementation Monitoring Interim Module Leader @541-383-5538, Deschutes National Forest, 1001 SW Emkay Rd., Bend, Oregon, 97702, or e-mail: gferguson@fs.fed.us.

After Novermber, 2005 contact Jon R. Martin, Assistant Director, Resource Planning and Monitoring, NWFP Monitoring Coordinator, Forest Service Regional Office, 333 SW First Ave., Portland, OR, 97208, or e-mail: jrmartin@fs.fed.us

Budget

The FY05 program costs continue to be predictable at approximately $300,000 which was slightly less than in previous years due to the reduced number of RIMT and not having similar attendance because of re-chartering issues with the Provincial Advisory Committees.

Photo 14 – Conversations and information sharing between agency personnel and the public members of the monitoring teams reflect the highlights of many implementation monitoring reviews.

Appendix A

Criteria for Project Identification

Each province will monitor 2 projects and 2 watersheds
Project monitoring this year in priority order as follows:

1. Prescribed fire
2. Grazing
3. Mining
4. Recreation
5. Watershed restoration
6. Road decommissioning

The random selection will be done in priority order as follows:

1. 2 prescribed fire projects that have not been monitored previously, if 2 projects don't exist go to 2.
2. 1 prescribed fire project and 1 grazing project, if can't meet this go to 3.
3. 2 grazing projects
4. 1 grazing project and 1 mining project
5. 2 mining projects (and so on)

The 2 watersheds to be monitored will be based on the projects selected.

Directions for filling in the Forms

Random selection will still be required, therefore for each table you will need to supply the entire pool of projects that meet the criteria for your province.

Not all the tables need to be filled in because if you have 2 or more prescribed fire projects, there is no need to supply further information on the "other projects". If you do not have 2 prescribed fire projects, then you would fill in the grazing table with all projects that meet the criteria in your province. If you do not have at least 2 grazing projects, they you would fill in the mining table with all the mining projects that meet the criteria for your province. And continue on with the rest of the "other projects".

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Other Project Monitoring

Prescribed Fire

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- Planned and undertaken since 1994, must be under Northwest Forest Plan.
- Purpose of project for hazard reduction and / or habitat improvement, not broadcast burning or pile burning for slash disposal from a timber sale or site prep for planting.
- If you have no prescribed fire within your BLM District or NF Forest in the province, please say “none” in table below and proceed to the grazing form.

Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District	FS District / BLM Resource Area	5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME	Name of Project	Year of Decision	Decision type (CE, EA, EIS)	Est. Acres in project	Est. Acres implemented on ground

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Grazing

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- Rely on existing databases to derive projects, BLM has GABS and FS has INFRA/GIS,
- monitoring would be done on a grazing allotment and /or Allotment Management Plan on a ranger district or resource area.
- Enter data by 5th field watershed, if overlaps into more than one, pick watershed with majority of grazing
- if you have no grazing within your BLM District or NF Forest within the province, please say "none" in table below and proceed to the mining form.

Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District	FS District / BLM Resource Area	5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME	Allotment Name	Grazing Period Mo/day to mo/day	Grazing Type (cow/calf, horse, sheep)	Animal Use Months

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Mining

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- Locatable mineral
- Must have current plan of operations or have been rehabbed since 1994.
- if you have no mining within your BLM District or NF Forest in the province, please say “none” in table below and proceed to the recreation form.

Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District	FS District / BLM Resource Area	5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME	Name of Project	Year of Decision	Decision type (CE, EA, EIS)	Est. Acres in project	Est. Acres implemented on ground

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Recreation

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- Identify recreation projects with NEPA decisions signed since 1994 and that have been fully implemented, that incorporate either construction or reconstruction, and / or ground disturbing activities, such as:
  - Ski area expansion
  - Campground construction or reconstruction
  - Trail construction or reconstruction (more than .5 miles)
  - Resort Master Facility Plan updates
  - Recreation Special Use Permits that have been reissued since 1994 – include permits with infrastructure and that include ground disturbing activities. Use existing databases to capture information, FS has SUDS, BLM has RIMS.
- Also identify outfitter permits, special events permits, etc.
- If the activity is within more than 1 watershed, please indicated the watershed(s) where the predominance of the use occurs.
- If no recreation projects occur, then proceed to Watershed Restoration form.

Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District	**FS District / BLM Resource Area**	**5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME**	**Type of recreation project**	**Acres affected**	**NEPA doc type (CE, EA, EIS)**	**Date of decision or permit**

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Watershed restoration

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- At least 40 acres of watershed affected or enhanced or,
- At least .5 miles of cumulative stream length per project (identify # of structures in stream) or,
- At least $10,000 expended in restoration project
- Use existing databases to capture information if they have been updated, FS / BLM have IRDA.
- Report Road Decommissioning projects in the next table.
- If no Watershed Restoration projects exist, then proceed to Road Decommissioning form.

Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District	**FS District / BLM Resource Area**	**5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME**	**Type of restoration project**	**Acres or miles affected (include unit of measure)**	**NEPA doc type (CE, EA, EIS)**	**Date of decision**	**Number of structures**

Province _____

Contact _____ _____
Name Phone number

Road Decommissioning

Criteria for inclusion in table below

- At least 1 mile of cumulative road decommissioning per project
- Decommissioning definition – see B-31 under Roads and use the definition provided in the FY 2001 watershed questionnaire.

Admin Unit - FS Forest / BLM District	**FS District / BLM Resource Area**	**5th Field Watershed (10 digit code) and NAME**	**Project Name**	**Miles of road decommissioned**	**NEPA doc type (CE, EA, EIS)**	**Date of decision**

Appendix B
Project Questionnaire, Other Project Questions and the Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions Question

2005 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION QUESTIONNAIRE: PROJECTS (V1.6)
Instructions

Please complete a separate questionnaire and narrative summary for each project, two per province. In addition, complete a watershed questionnaire for the watershed where each project occurs. An electronic version of your cover reports should be submitted by October 15, 2005 to **gferguson@fs.fed.us**. The database will capture responses and comments to the questionnaires. Responses pertain only to Forest Service and BLM lands.

Each question has four potential responses as to whether the project meets the standards and guidelines (note: some questions can only be answered met or not met).

Met the procedural or biological requirements of the S&G (e.g., the S&G calls for a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than 16 inches in diameter and 20 feet long and the project retained 320 linear feet of such logs, the project "met" the S&G).

Not Met the S&G (if, in the above example, 75 feet of such logs were retained - but it was possible to have retained 120 feet).

Not Capable of meeting the S&G (if, in the above example, 75 feet of such logs were retained - but the site did not have enough 16 inch logs to meet the S&G. Thus, the S&G was not met, but there was no way to meet it).

Not Applicable (for example, the S&G calls for 120 linear feet of logs per acre, but the project is located in a province or land allocation where the S&G does not apply).

Responses of "not met" or "not capable" of meeting MUST be explained. The potential biological effects of these situations will be summarized in the regional report. To facilitate the regional report, team reports should address <u>local</u> <u>biological</u> effects (positive, no effect, and negative effects - low, medium, or high).

Where post-NFP amendments or NFP-directed analyses have modified initial S&Gs, the new, modified requirements should be used to determine compliance. Such situations must be summarized in the team report. The team will identify all S&G questions that have been locally modified, cite the modification document, and describe the modification.

Comment on unclear questions, if the S&G is problematic, or if the team failed to reach consensus.

For efficiency, some units may fill in the answers to the questions prior to the site visit. If the team decides on a response different from the unit's response, the team's response should be recorded.

In your narrative summary, please comment on how well the project meets the intent of the NFP.

References in the question pertain to where the original language for the standard and guideline resides in the Northwest Forest Plan documents.

R pertains to the Northwest Forest Plan ROD (1994)
A pertains to Section A of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
B pertains to Section B of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
C pertains to Section C of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
D pertains to Section D of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
E pertains to Section E of the Standards and Guidelines (1994)
SM pertains to the 2001 Survey and Manage Standards and Guidelines (2001)

Field Review – Cover Sheet

Date of Review -

Agency –

Province –

National Forest or BLM District –

FS Ranger District or BLM Resource Area –

Type of Project –

Watershed name and number –

Applicable Northwest Forest Plan Land Allocations –

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation-

Host Unit Team Members

Other Participants

The questions have been segregated into several categories. Within each category questions pertaining only to roads and timber sales are located at the end of each section. Please answer all questions, noting which ones don't apply. The chart below indicates the appropriate categories to complete for the LSR, Matrix and, AMA land allocations.

Land Use Allocation	Categories						
	All (Genera	LSR/ MLSA	ACS/ Riparian Reserves	Matrix	AMA	Research	Species
LSR/MLSA	X	X	X			X	X
Matrix	X		X	X		X	X
AMA	X		X		X	X	X

All Land Allocations			
1	M		Have analyses been conducted with coordination and consultation occurring to ensure consistency under existing laws (NEPA, ESA, Clean Water Act)? R53-54,A2-3,C1
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
2	M		In situations where more than one set of Northwest Forest Plan land use allocations S&Gs apply (i.e., LSR overlaps with riparian reserves), have the more restrictive S&Gs been followed? R7-8, C1, C2
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
3	M		Have S&Gs in current plans (RMP or LMP) been applied where they are more restrictive or provide greater benefits to late-successional forest related species? R7-8,C1,C2
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
4	M		Have analysis and planning efforts identified tribal trust resources, if any? E-21
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
5	M		Have land management units consulted affected tribes, when tribal trust resources may be affected? E-21
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
6	M		Has the project avoided restricting the exercise of treaty rights by Indian tribes or their members? C16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

7	M		For timber sales, has the project undergone required site-specific analysis? R-13
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Areas			
8	M		For FY 1996 and earlier projects, an Initial Late-Successional Reserve Assessment / Managed Late-Successional Area Assessment must have been completed **AND** the project must be covered by one of the following: • the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or • a project-specific REO review and consistency letter. R57,A7,C11,C26
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
	M		For FY 1997 and later projects, a Late-Successional Reserve Assessment / Managed Late-Successional Area Assessment must have been reviewed by the Regional **AND** the project must be covered by one of the following: cifically granted by the REO's LSRA consistency letter, or • the May 1995 or July 1996 (amended September 1996) exemption memoranda on • a project-specific REO review and consistency letter. R57,A7,C11,C26
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
	M		with one of the following: • exemption specifically granted by the REO's LSRA consistency letter, or ended September 1996) exemption memoranda on silvicultural treatments, or • a project-specific REO review and consistency letter.
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
10a	M		Is there the desired level of coarse wood remaining? In the case of the 7/9/96 exemption letter, were desired levels identified for the project, and then met?
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
10b	M		Are there the desired number of snags and / or damaged / defective trees, either left standing from the previous stand, or created by this project?
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
10c	M		Is the required variable spacing met? Specifically, are minimum (if applicable) percentages for areas unthinned, in gaps, and in wide thinning met? (July 1996 letter)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

10d	M		Has the required monitoring and evaluation, (if any), been planned or accomplished? (as described in the LSRA or NEPA document or REO consistency letter)
	NM		
	NC		
10e	M		Are any spur or other roads constructed or opened for the project consistent with the 7/9/96 exemption memo, S&Gs for 6, or Late Successional Reserve Assessment requirements?
	NM		
	NA		
10	M		Are the location, type, and other features o ect consisten ith the needs and pl identified the LSR A ssment (ardless of which of the above three review compliance documents applies)? In other words, is there evidence in the NEPA document or other appropria ning documents that the LSR Assessmen appropriately influenced the project as intended?
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
10g	M		If the stand is over 80 years old (110 years in the North Coast Range AMA, C-12), do the planning documents indicate the primary purpose of the thinning is to reduce the risk of stand loss from fire or insect attack or both? (C-12 and C-13 – last sentence prior to the heading "Guidelines for Salvage") (If the stand is under 80 years of age, see question 27)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
10h	M		**If the stand is over 80 years old (110 years in the North Coast Range AMA, C-12), does the stand selection and treatment meet the C-13 requirements of:** 1. the proposed management activities will clearly result in greater assurance of long-term maintenance of habitat, 2. the activities are clearly needed to reduce risks, and 3. the activities will not prevent the Late-Successional Reserves from playing an effective role in the objectives for which they were established.
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
11	M		Have Late-Successional Reserves been established for all occupied marbled murrelet sites, managed pair areas, and known spotted owl activity centers (known as of January 1, 1994)? C3, C9-11, C3, C23
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
12	M		Have the 100-acre spotted owl areas (as of January 1, 1994) been maintained even if they are no longer occupied by spotted owls? C10-11
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

13	M		If the project is adj l area, has it been designed to reduce risks from natural 11
	NM		
	NC		
14	M		In LSRs and MLSAs, have hazard reduction and other prescribed fire applications proposed prior to the completion of the fire management plan been reviewed by the Regional Ecosystem Office? C17
	NM		
	NC		
15	M		Do fuel management and fire suppression projects within LSRs/MLSAs minimize adverse impacts to late-successional habitat and emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat? C17
	NM		
	NC		
16	M		Have fire management plans been prepared which specify how hazard reduction and other prescribed fire applications will meet the objectives of the Late-Successional Reserves? C17
	NM		
	NC		
17			In LSRs and MLSAs, have habitat improvement projects been designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds and to provide benefits to late-successional habitat? C17
	NM		
	NC		
18	M		In LSRs and MLSAs, if habitat improvement projects were required for recovery of threatened or endangered species, have they avoided reduction of habitat quality for other late-successional species? C17
	NM		
19	M		Have new access proposals across federal lands considered alternative routes that avoid late-successional habitat? C19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

20	M		In general, has the project avoided the introduction of nonnative plants and animals into Late-Successional Reserves (includes unintended introduction of non-native species and intended introduction of non-native species)? C19
	NA		
21	M		or prevent the attainment of LSR objectives? C19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
22	M		If new road construction in Late-Successional Reserves/Managed Late-Successional Areas was necessary, did the project keep new roads to a minimum, route roads through non-late-successional habitat? C16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
23	M		If ough Late-Successional Reserves exists, have they been designed and located to have the least impact on late-successional habitat? C19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
24	M		Has road maintenance retained coarse woody material on site if available coarse woody material in LSR's is inadequate? C16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
25	M		Have silviculture, salvage, and other multiple-use projects in Managed Late-Successional Areas been guided by the objective of maintaining adequate amounts of suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl? C23
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
26	M		In LSR timber harvest units west of the Cascades, have stands over 80 years old (110 years in the North Coast Adaptive Management Area) been excluded? C12
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

27	M		ercial and commercial thinning) been to benefit the creation and maintenance of late-successional forest conditions? C12
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
28	M		Cascades or in the Klamath Provinces of Oregon and California accelerated development of late-successional conditions while making the future stand less susceptible to natural disturbances? C13
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
29	M		east of the Cascades or in the Klamath Provinces of Oregon and California maintained LSR objectives and clearly provided a greater assurance of long-term habitat maintenance by reducing the threat of catastrophic insect, disease, and fire events? C12-13
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
30	M		Has salvage been limited to disturbed sites that are greater than 10 acres in size and have less than 40 percent canopy closure? C14
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
31	M		Have all standing live trees been retained in salvage areas (except as needed to provide reas
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
32	M		Have snags that are likely to persist (until the stand reaches late-successional conditions) been retained in salvage areas (except as needed to provide reasonable access or for safety)? C14
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
33	M		Has coarse woody debris been retained in salvage areas in amounts so that in the future there will be coarse woody debris levels similar to those found in naturally regenerated stands? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

34	M		Has retained coarse woody debris in salvage areas approximated the species composition of the original stand? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
35	M		Have green-tree and snag guidelines in salvage areas been met before those for coarse woody debris? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
36	M		If salvage does not meet the general guidelines, has it focused on areas where there is a future risk of unacceptable large scale fire or large scale insect damage? C15
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
37	M		If access to salvage sites was provided and some general guidelines were not met, did the action ensure that a minimum area was impacted and that the intent or future development of the LSR was not impaired? C15-16
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
	W rshed A		
38	M		If a watershed analysis is required, was one completed prior to the project? R55-56, A7, B12, B17, B20-30, C3, C7, E20-21
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
39	M		Were the results of Watershed Analysis used to guide and support findings by decision-makers that the project is consistent with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives? B10
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
40	M		Has the priority for upgrading stream crossings been based on a determination of risk to ecological values and riparian conditions? B19-20,C32-33
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

41	M		Have all streams and water bodies in the project area been identified? (i.e., for all five stream and water categories)? C30
	NA		
42	M		Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for fish bearing streams (the greater of: top of the inner gorge; outer edges of the 100-year flood plain; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of two site potential tree heights; slope distance of 300 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
43			Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for permanently flowing, non-fish bearing streams (the greater of: top of the inner gorge; outer edges of the 100-year flood plain; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 150 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
44			Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for seasonally flowing or intermittent streams, wetlands <1 acre, and unstable areas (the greater of: the extent of unstable/potentially unstable areas; stream channel and extent to the top of the inner gorge; outer edges of riparian vegetation; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 100 feet; or as modified)? If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
45			Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project design for lakes and natural ponds (the greater of: outer edges of riparian vegetation; extent of seasonally saturated soil; extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas; slope distance of two site potential tree heights; slope distance of 300 feet; or as modified). If interim boundaries were modified, explain. C31
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
46			Have riparian reserve boundaries been mapped or otherwise recognized in project for constructed ponds and reservoirs and wetlands greater than 1 acre (the greater of: outer edges of riparian vegetation; extent of seasonally saturated soil; extent of unstable and potentially unstable areas; slope distance of one site potential tree height; slope distance of 150 feet from the edge of the wetland or the maximum pool elevation; or as modified). C30
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
47			Do fuel treatments and fire suppression projects meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation? C35
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

48	M		Have prescribed burn projects and prescriptions been designed to contribute to the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C35
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
49	M		Have rehabilitation treatment plans been developed immediately after any significant fire damage to Riparian Reserves? C35
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
50	M		Have new leases, permits, rights-of-way, and easements for projects other than surface water developments been located and designed to avoid adverse effects? C37
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
51	M		Have fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement projects been designed and implemented to contribute to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
	M		integrity of ecosystems, to conserve the genetic integrity of native species, and to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37
	NM		
	NA		
			a manner to avoid impacts to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C37
	NA		
	M		stability, sedimentation, and in-stream flows? C37
	NA		

	M		Reserves when needed for coarse woody debris? C37
	NA		
			Riparian Reserves or in a way compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? C34, B19-20
	NA		
			roads by minimizing road and landing locations in Riparian Reserves? C32
	NA		
	M		
	NA		
59	M		streams? C32-33, B19-20
	N		
60			Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing road design criteria, elements, and standards? C32
	N		
61			Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by preparing operation and maintenance criteria? C32
	N		

62	M		Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by minimizing disruptions to natural hydrologic flow paths? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
63			Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by restricting sidecasting? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
64	M		Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for new roads (those planned after the signing of the ROD) by avoiding wetlands entirely? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
65	M		Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by reconstructing roads and associated drainage features? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
66	M		Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by prioritizing road reconstruction? C32
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
67	M		Has the project met Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives for existing or planned roads by stabilizing and closing or obliterating roads? C33
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
68	M		Have new culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings been designed to accommodate the 100-year flood, including bedload and debris? C33
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

69	M		Has timber harvest, including fuelwood cutting, in Riparian Reserves been prohibited, except as follows (C31-32): • where catastrophic events such as fire, flooding, volcanic, wind, or insect damage result in degraded riparian conditions, allow salvage and fuelwood cutting if required to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. • salvage trees only when watershed analysis determines that present and future coarse woody debris needs are met and other Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives are not adversely affected. manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
Matrix			
70	M		For regeneration harvests in western Oregon and Washington north of and including the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene District Bureau of Land Manageme 240 linear feet of logs per acre (greater than or equal to 20 inches in diameter (large end as interpreted by REO) and 20 feet long and in decay class 1 and 2) been retained? C40
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
71	M		For regeneration harvests in eastern Oregon and Washington, and western Oregon south of the Willamette National Forest and the Eugene Bureau of Land Management District, has a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre (greater than or equal to 16 inches in diameter (large end as interpreted by REO) and 16 feet long and in decay class 1 and 2) been retained? C40
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
72	M		For regeneration harvests in northern California National Forests, have the local forest plan standards and guidelines for coarse woody debris been met? C40
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
73	M		For regeneration harvests, do down logs left for coarse woody debris reflect the species mix of the original stand? C40
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
74	M		In areas of partial harvest, have coarse woody debris guidelines been modified to reflect the timing of stand development cycles? C40
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

75	M		Has coarse woody debris already on the ground been retained and protected to the greatest extent possible during treatment? C40
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
76	M		Have down logs been left within forest patches that are retained under the green-tree retention guidelines? C41
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
77	M		For National Forests, outside the Oregon Coast Range and the Olympic Peninsula Provinces and the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, has at least 15 percent of each cutting unit been retained? C41
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
78	M		On the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, have site-specific prescriptions been developed to maintain green trees, snags, and down logs? C41
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
79	M		For National Forests, has 70 percent of green tree retention occurred as aggregates of moderate to larger size (0.5 to 2.5 acres or 0.2 to 1 hectare) with the remainder as dispersed structures? R36,C41-42 Regardless of how the question is answered by the team (e.g., even if NA), state in the narrative whether or not the sale retained green trees as clumps.
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
80	M		To the extent possible, have green tree retention patches and dispersed retention included the largest, oldest, decadent or leaning trees and hard snags occurring in the unit? C42 Regardless of how the question is answered by the team (e.g., even if NA), state in the narrative whether or not the sale retained the largest, oldest, decadent or leaning trees and hard snags occurring in the unit.
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
81	M		For National Forests and BLM lands, have green tree retention and dispersed retention patches been retained indefinitely? C42
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

82	M		For lands administered by the BLM in California, have green tree and snag retention been managed according to existing District Plans, which emphasize retention of old-growth? C41
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
83	M		For BLM lands north of the Grants Pass line, and including all of the Coos Bay District, outside of the South Willamette-North Umpqua Area of Concern, have projects within the 640 acre Connectivity/Diversity Blocks retained 12 to 18 green trees per acre? C42
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
84	M		For BLM lands north of the Grants Pass line, and including all of the Coos Bay District, outside of the South Willamette-North Umpqua Area of Concern, has the project avoided reducing the amount of late-successional forest to less than 25 to 30 percent of each 640 acre Connectivity/Diversity Block? C42
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
85	M		For BLM lands north of Grants Pass and including the entire Coos Bay District, were 6 to 8 green trees per acre left in harvest units in the remainder of the matrix (General Forest Management Area)? C42
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
86	M		For Medford District, BLM, lands south of Grants Pass, were 16 to 25 large green trees per acre retained in harvest units? C42
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
87	M		For BLM lands, has the project avoided reducing the amount of late-successional forest to less than 25- 30 percent of each Connectivity/Diversity Block (in Old-growth Emphasis Areas in the Eugene District and the seven Managed Pair Areas and two Reserved Pair Areas on the Coos Bay District surrounding Designated Conservation Area OD-33)? These areas are designated as Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in BLM RMPs. C42-43
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
88	M		For BLM lands, have 12-18 green trees per acre been retained in Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (in Old-growth Emphasis Areas in the Eugene District and to the seven Managed Pair Areas and two Reserved Pair Areas on the Coos Bay District surrounding Designated Conservation Area OD-33)? Designated as Connectivity/Diversity Blocks in BLM RMPs. C42-43
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

89	M		Did the project employ practices which minimize soil and litter disturbance from harvest methods, yarding, and heavy equipment? C44
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
90	M		Has the project avoided the harvest of late-successional forest in watersheds where little old-growth remains (i.e., watersheds where 15 percent or less of the federal forest-capable lands are late-successional)? C44 [Note: If more than 15 percent of the watershed is late-successional, the project has "met" requirements]
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
91	M		cavity-nesting birds at 40 percent of potential population levels? C42 Regardless of how the question is answered by the team (e.g., even if NA), state in the narrative whether or not the sale retained enough snags to support species of cavity-nesting birds at 40 percent of potential population levels.
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
92	M		For matrix lands: have 0.6 conifer snags (ponderosa and Douglas-fir) per acre, at least 15 inches in diameter or the largest available, and in the soft decay stage, been retained for the white-headed woodpecker and the pygmy nuthatch, if within their range and habitat? C46 and SM34
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
93	M		For matrix lands: have 0.12 conifer snags (mixed conifer and lodgepole pine in higher elevations of the Cascade Range) per acre, at least 17 inches in diameter or largest available, and in the hard decay stage, been retained for black-backed woodpecker, if within their range and habitat? C46 and SM34
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
94	M		For matrix lands: have some beetle infested trees been left for black-backed woodpeckers, if within their range and habitat? C46 and SM34
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
95	M		For matrix lands: have the needs of other cavity nesting species been provided for? C46-47 and SM34-35
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

96	M		For matrix lands: if snag requirements for cavity nesters were not met, was harvest prohibited? C46 and SM34
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
Adaptive Management Areas			
97	M		Has project planning in the Adaptive Management Area included early public involvement and coordination with other projects within the province? D6
98			ve S&Gs within current plans been considered during planning and implementation of projects? C3
99			Have projects in Late-Successional Reserves and Managed Late-Successional Areas within AMAs been managed according to the S&Gs for such reserves? D9
100			Adaptive Management Area plans have been established? D8
101	M		D9
102	M		Has analysis of Riparian Reserve widths also considered the contribution of these reserves to other, including terrestrial, species? D10
	NA		

	M		identified for the matrix, been met? C41,D10
	NA		
	M		Northern Coast Range Adaptive Management Area? D13-16
	NA		
Research			
105	M		MLSAs, and Riparian Reserves been assessed to determine if they are consistent with the objectives of these S&Gs? C4,C38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
106	M		ojects (those initiated after the signing of the ROD) in LSRs, MLSA, and Riparian Reserves been assessed to determine if they are consistent with the objectives of these S&Gs? R15,C4,C18,C38,D7,E3
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
107	M		Have research projects been analyzed to ensure that there is no significant risk to Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and to watershed values? C38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
108	M		Regional Ecosystem Office to ensure that they test critical assumptions of these S&Gs or produce results important to habitat development? R15,C4,C18,C38,D7,E3
	NM		
109	M		adverse effect upon the objectives of these S&Gs? R15,C4,C18,C38,D7,E3
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

Species

This section is now divided into 3 Sections (**Section 1** - prior to New S&M ROD therefore under original NWFP S&Gs, **S n 2** - quest ns appli S&M ROD).

Answer questions depending on when the project Decision document was signed.

Species : Section 1

Prior to New Survey and Manage ROD (implementation Feb. 12, 2001)

Operate under S&Gs in original ROD for Northwest Forest Plan

			consulted prior to the design and implementation of ground disturbing activities? C4, C43-48
	NA		
111	M		Has the project managed known sites for Survey and Manage species (Survey Strategy 1) when known from the project area? C4-5
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
	M		ground disturbing activities? C4-5
	NA		

	M		area). If none of the taxa are present then mark Not Applicable (NA). If management for any taxa does not meet requirements then mark Not Met (NM) and explain. • Oxyporous nobilissimus (600 acre management areas) C4-5; • Rare and endemic fungi (160 acre management areas) C4-5 o Alpova sp. nov. Trappe 1966 o Alpova sp. nov. Trappe 9730 o Arcangeliella sp. nov. Trappe 12359 o o o Elaphomyces subviscidus o Elaphomyces sp. nov. Trappe 1038 o Endogone acrogena o Gastroboletus sp. nov. Trappe 2897 o Gastrosuillus sp. nov. Trappe 7516 o Gastrosuillus sp. nov. Trappe 9608 o Gautieria magnicellaris o Gymnomyces sp. nov. Trappe 7545 o Rhizopogon sp. nov. Trappe 9432 o Thaxterogaster sp. nov. Trappe 4867, 6242, 7427, 7962, 8520 o Tuber sp. nov. Trappe 2302 o Tuber sp. nov. Trappe 12493 • Ptilidium californicum (establish LSR) C20; • Ulota meglospora (establish LSR) C20; • Aleuria rhenana (establish LSR) C20; • Otidia tidealeporina (establish LSR) C20 • Otidia onotica (establish LSR) C20 • Otidia smithii (establish LSR) C20; • Shasta salamanders (establish LSR) C20 • Larch Mountain salamanders (establish MLSA) C28 • Siskiyou Mountain salamanders (establish MLSA) C28 • Del Norte salamanders (establish MLSA) C20,28; • Brotherella roellii (establish MLSA) C27 • Buxbaumia viridis (establish MLSA) C27 • Rhizomnium nudum (establish MLSA) C27 • Schistostega pennata (establish MLSA) C27 • Tetraphis geniculata (establish MLSA) C27.
	NA		

Species : Section 2

All answer these questions. Does not matter when decision was signed.
(S&Gs did not change between the 2 documents)

114	M		When safety concerns and legal requirements have not been a factor, has protection been provided for abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings that are used as roost sites for bats? C43, D10 and SM38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

	M		**Bat survey protocol. Deleted. Don't answer.**
	NM		
	NA		
116	M		Have site management measures been developed for sites containing bats? C43 and SM38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
117	M		If Townsend's big-eared b , have the appropriate state wildlife agencies been notified? C44 and SM38
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
118			Has timber harvest been prohibited within 250 feet of abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings containing bats? C34, D10 and
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
119	M		In marbled murrelet habitat, within 50 miles of the coast, have marbled murrelet surveys been conducted to protocol, if required? C10, 12
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
120			If marbled murrelet occupation is documented, has all contiguous existing and recruitment habitat for marbled murrelets within a .5 mile radius been protected to maximize interior old-growth habitat? C9-10,12
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
121	M		Have silvicultural treatments in non-murrelet habitat within the .5 mile murrelet circle been designed to protect or enhance suitable or replacement habitat? C12
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

Species : Section 3 **Post New Survey and Manage ROD (implementation date Feb. 12, 2001)** Operate under new Survey and Manage ROD (SM)			
122	M		Have predisturbance surveys been conducted to protocol for category A and C species or category B species requiring equivalent-effort surveys? SM7,8, 9,10,11, SMROD5
	NM		
	NC		
123			F , B, C, D and E species have known sites been managed according to the management recommendations? (if no management recommendations, then appendix J2 and professional judgement) Identify how this was accomplished.
	N		
124			Have known site records (available to date) for the project area been verified and entered into ISMS? SM15
	N		
Biological Opinion Terms and Conditions			
172	M		If there was a Biological Opinion (BO) issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service and / or the National Marine Fisheries Service (now NOAA – Fisheries), did the project comply with the provisions of the BO or BOs (e.g. Terms and Conditions, Project Design Criteria, Project Design features, Sideboards, etc.?) If a Letter of Concurrence was issued for the project, the correct response would be Not Applicable, if the project was a No Effect call, the correct response would be not applicable. Letters of Concurrence – Not applicable No Effect – Not Applicable (Explain any Not Met or Not Capable answers by each provision.)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

The following questionnaires pertain to the "other" projects.

GRAZING **Range Management in Late Successional Reserves**			
125	M		Was range related management that does not adversely affect late-successional habitat developed in coordination with wildlife and fisheries biologists? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
126	M		Were grazing practices that retard or prevent attainment of reserve objectives adjusted or eliminated? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
127	M		Were the effects of existing and proposed livestock management and handling facilities in reserves evaluated to determine if reserve objectives were met? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
128	M		Where objectives cannot be met, were livestock management and / or handling facilities relocated? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
GRAZING **Range Management in Riparian Reserves**			
129	M		Have grazing practices been adjusted to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives? C-33 (GM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

130	M		If it has been adjusted, has grazing been eliminated when adjusting practices are not effective? C-33 (GM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
131	M		Have <u>new</u> livestock handling and / or management facilities been located outside Riparian Reserves? C-33 (GM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
132	M		Have Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives been met for existing livestock handling facilities within Riparian Reserves? C-33 (GM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
133	M		Were existing livestock handling facilities that did not meet ACS Objectives removed or relocated outside of riparian reserves? C-33 (GM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
134	M		Were livestock trailing, bedding, watering, loading and other handling efforts limited to those areas and times that ensured ACS objectives were met? C-34 (GM-3)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
MINING **Mining Management in Late Successional Reserves**			
135	M		Were the impacts of ongoing and proposed mining actions assessed, and appropriate stipulations (such as seasonal or other restrictions) included for all phases of mineral activity? The guiding principal will be to design mitigation measures that minimize detrimental effects to late-successional habitat. C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

MINING Mining Management in Riparian Reserves			
136	M		Has a reclamation plan, approved Plan of Operations and a reclamation bond been done for minerals operations within riparian reserves? C-35 (MM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
137	M		Did the plans and bonds address the costs of removing facilities, equipment, and materials; recontouring disturbed areas to near pre-mining topography; isolating and neutralizing or removing toxic or potentially toxic materials; salvage and replacement of topsoil; and seedbed preparation and revegetation to meet ACS objectives? C-34 (MM-1).
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
138	M		Were structures, support facilities and roads located outside of riparian reserves when alternatives for location existed? C-34 (MM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
139	M		If there was no alternative to siting facilities within riparian reserves, were they located in a way compatible with ACS objectives? C-34 (MM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
140	M		Was road construction kept to the minimum necessary for the approved mineral activity? C-34 (MM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
141	M		Were roads constructed and maintained to meet roads management standards and to minimize damage to resources in the riparian reserve? C-34 (MM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

142	M		When a road was no longer required for mineral or land management activities, was it closed or obliterated or stabilized? C-34 (MM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
143	M		Were solid and sanitary waste facilities prohibited within riparian reserves when alternatives were available? C-34 (MM-3)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
144			The next set (144a through 144f) of questions pertain the following statement: If no other alternatives allowed for locating mine waste (waste rock, spent ore, tailings) outside of riparian reserves and when releases can be prevented and stability ensured then: C-34 (MM-3)
144 a	M		Was waste material analyzed using the best conventional sampling methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physical stability characteristics? C-35 (MM-3a)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
144 b	M		Were waste facilities located and designed using best conventional techniques to ensure mass stability and prevent the release of acid or toxic materials? C-35 (MM-3b)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
144 c	M		If the best conventional technology was not sufficient to prevent releases of acid or toxic materials and ensure stability over the long-term, were facilities prohibited in riparian reserves? C-35 (MM-3b)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
144 d	M		Were waste and waste facilities monitored after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-3c)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

144 e	M		Were waste facilities reclaimed after operations to ensure chemical and physical stability and to meet ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-3d)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
144 f	M		Were the required reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long-term chemical and physical stability of mine wastes? C-35 (MM-3e)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
Leasable Minerals Only Leasable Minerals Management in Riparian Reserves			
145	M		For leasable minerals, was surface occupancy prohibited within riparian reserves for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development activities where leases do not already exist? C-35 (MM-4)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
146	M		Were operating plans for existing contracts adjusted where possible, to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent the attainment of ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-4)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
147	M		Were ACS objectives met for salable mineral activities, such as sand and gravel mining and extraction, within riparian reserves? C-35 (MM-5)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
148	M		Were inspection and monitoring requirements included in mineral plans, leases, or permits? C-35 (MM-6)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

149	M		Were the results of inspection and monitoring requirements evaluated to effect the modification of mineral plans, leases or permits as needed to eliminate impacts that retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives? C-35 (MM-6)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

PRESCRIBED FIRE
rescribed Management in Late Successional Reserves

150	M		Was a specific fire management plan prepared during watershed analysis, or as an element of province-level planning or during Late Successional Reserve assessment prior to any habitat manipulation activities in the LSR? C-18
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
151	M		Did fuels management in LSRs utilize minimum impact suppression methods in accordance with guidelines for reducing risks of large-scale disturbances? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
152	M		Did the plan specify how hazard reduction and other prescribed fire applications would meet the objectives of the LSR? C-18
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
153	M		In Late Successional Reserves, did watershed analysis provide information to determine the amount of coarse woody debris to be retained when applying prescribed fire? C-18
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

PRESCRIBED FIRE
Prescribed Fire Management in Riparian Reserves

154	M		Did strategies recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuels management activities could be damaging to long-term ecosystem function? C-35 (FM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

RECREATION Recreation Management in Late Successional Reserves			
155	M		When dispersed and developed recreation practices retard or prevent attainment of LSR objectives, were adjustment measures (such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, or increased maintenance) utilized? C-18
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
			This next set of questions deals with new developments in LSRs including recreational facilities. (see letter of interpretation relative to new developments)
156	M		Were new developments that may adversely affect LSRs not permitted? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
157	M		Were new development proposals that addressed public needs or provide significant public benefits, such as powerlines, pipelines, reservoirs, recreation sites, or other pubic works projects reviewed (by who?) on a case-by-case basis and approved when adverse effects could be minimized and mitigated? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
158	M		Were developments located to avoid of habitat and adverse effects on identified late-successional species? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
This next set of questions apply (#159-163) to special use permits that are used to access an area in Late Successional Reserves.			
159	M		Was access to non-federal land considered and existing rights-of-way agreements, contracted rights, easements, and special use permits in LSRs recognized as a valid use? C-19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

160	M		Did new access proposals require mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects on LSRs? C-19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
161	M		Was an alternate route considered that avoids late-successional habitat? C-19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
162	M		Were roads routed in reserves designed and located to have the least impact on late-successional habitat? C-19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
163	M		Were all special use permits reviewed and when objectives of late-successional habitat are not met, were impacts reduced through either modification of existing permits or education? C-19
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
RECREATION **Recreation Management in Riparian Reserves**			
164	M		Have new recreational facilities within riparian reserves, including trails and dispersed sites, been designed to not prevent meeting ACS objectives? C-34 (RM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
165	M		Has construction of new recreational facilities been done in a manner that did not prevent future attainment the ACS objectives? C-34 (RM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

166	M		Have existing facilities in riparian reserves been evaluated and mitigations employed to ensure that these do not prevent, and to the extent practicable contribute to, attainment of the ACS objectives? C-34 (RM-1)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
167	M		Have dispersed and developed recreation practices that retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives been adjusted? C-34 (RM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
168	M		When adjustment measures such as education, use limitations, traffic control devices, increased maintenance, relocation of facilities, and / or specific site closures were not effective, was the practice or occupancy eliminated? C-34 (RM-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
WATERSHED RESTORATION **Watershed Restoration Management in Late Successional Reserves**			
169	M		Did projects designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds provide late-successional habitat benefits or have negligible effects on late-successional associated species? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
170	M		Were watershed restoration projects designed and implemented in a manner that is consistent with LSR objectives? C-17
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		
WAT ON **Wa es**			
171	M		Were fish and wildlife interpretive and other user enhancement facilities designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that does not retard or prevent attainment of ACS objectives? C-38 (FW-2)
	NM		
	NC		
	NA		

Appendix C

Watershed Questionnaire

Field Review – Cover Sheet

Date of Review -

Agency –

Province –

National Forest or BLM District –

FS Ranger District or BLM Resource Area –

5th Field Watershed name and number –

(enter discription of watershed below)

Landowner/ Agency	Administrative Unit (National Forest/ BLM District)	Total Acres in watershed	Check box below if Land Allocation occurs in Watershed					
			Matrix	AMA	LSR	RR	MLSA[1]	CRA AWA[2]
BLM								
Forest Service								
Other Federal								
Non-Federal								
Total								

1 Managed Late Successional Reser
2 Congressionally Reserved Area or Administratively Withdrawn Area

Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –

PAC Review Team Members and affiliation -

Host Unit Team Members

Other Participants

5th FIELD WATERSHED REVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE
Final FY2005 (Final V1.6)

Note: These questions have been derived from the ROD, using as much original language as possible. The monitoring guidance on page B-32, 33 and E-4,5,6 provided the framework for these questions. If watershed analysis has not been completed, or other types of analyses are used for planning, prepare responses using the best available information currently used in the administrative unit. See A-7.

Please answer all MET / NOT MET or YES / NO responses with a brief description or explanation.

1. In fifth field watersheds with 15% or less late-successional / old growth forests, were all remaining late-successional / old growth forest stands protected on federal lands? (C-44) (Yes / No / Not Applicable)

2. WATERSHED ANALYSIS (WA) (A-7;B-21,B-30)

   a. Has a watershed analysis been completed for the entire 5th field watershed? Yes / No. If no, please describe what analysis has been done to date, if any.

   b. When was it completed? (month and year)

   c. Has the WA been updated? Yes / No If so, when?

   d. Using the following table, place a checkmark for post-1994 activities that have occurred (current) or will occur (planned) on BLM and/or USFS lands in this watershed. Planned projects are ones for which NEPA and a signed decision document have been completed, but the activity has not been implemented. Include an estimate of actual units of measure for the activity if possible (optional).

Current (Post-1994)	Planned	2.e. Were the activities addressed in Watershed Analysis? (B-10) (Y/N)	2.f. For NEPA decisions since 1994, did site-specific analyses provide enough info. to determine whether the activities meet or do not prevent attainment of ACS obj. where applicable. (B-10) (Y/N)	Activities on BLM and/or USFS lands in Watershed
				Developed Recreation – RVD's (ski areas, campgrounds, resorts, etc.)
				Trails – RVD's (mountain bikes, foot, horse)
				OHV Use – RVD's (4-wheelers, dirt bikes, snomobiles)
				Dispersed Recreation – RVD's (hunting, fishing, camping, etc)

Current (Post-1994)	Planned	2.e. Were the activities addressed in Watershed Analysis? (B-10) (Y/N)	2.f. For NEPA decisions since 1994, did site-specific analyses provide enough info. to determine whether the activities meet or do not prevent attainment of ACS obj. where applicable. (B-10) (Y/N)	Activities on BLM and/or USFS lands in Watershed
				River Use – RVD's (rafts, kayaks, boating (motorized/non-motorized)
				Road Management Activities – Projects or Miles (circle)
				Prescribed Fire - Acres
				Fire Suppression - Acres
				Burned Area Emergency Rehab.– Acres (seeding, erosion control, etc.)
				Fuels Reduction - Acres
				Aquatic Restoration - Sites
				Riparian Restoration - Acres
				Upland Restoration - Acres
				Timber Harvest (green, commercial) - Acres
				Timber Stand Improvement (pre-commercial) - Acres
				Timber Salvage - Acres
				Mining – Sites
				Livestock Grazing – AUM's
				Special Forest Products (list types) - Permits
				Other: (describe)

3. WATERSHED RESTORATION

a. Did the WA identify opportunities for watershed restoration? (A-7;B-21,B-30) Yes / No

b. Was information from WA used to develop priorities for restoration funding? (A-7;B-21,B-30) Yes / No

c. Was information from WA used to develop strategies for monitoring? (A-7;B-21,B-30) Yes / No

d. List management actions in the watershed that have, or will, contribute to watershed restoration and the attainment of ACS objectives (include road mileage trends for entire 5th field watershed in the Table below)

Agency	Baseline Road Mileage			Current Road Mileage				Perm. Roads where hydrologic flow was Improved or restored since 1994 ##
	(a)	(b)	a + b = (c)	(d)	(e)	d - e = (f)	c + f	
	Perm.* Roads in 1994	Temp#. Roads in 1994	Total Roads In 1994	New Perm. and Temp Roads built since 1994	Decom** since 1994	Net change since 1994	Total roads in 2005	
FS (key only)								
FS (total 5th field)								
BLM (key only)								
BLM (5th field)								

(if data is not available to complete the table, please explain) ("Road closures with gates or barriers do not qualify as decommissioning or a reduction in road mileage" B19) (If the home unit's definition of decommissioning is different than that on page B-31 under "Roads" please specify).

*Permanent roads include classified roads, system roads and/or managed roads. Also included are abandoned roads and/or unclassified roads that have not been decommissioned. Also includes privately controlled roads on public land.
Temporary roads include roads built for short term use. Following use they are normally decommissioned.
**Decommissioned roads include any road which has been closed and hydologically stabilized. Re-use is not planned in the foreseeable future. Decommissioned roads are taken off the system (if they were ever on it) and are no longer managed.
Improved roads include permanent roads that have been upgraded or reconstructed to better accommodate hydrologic flow in accordance with ACS objectives. Improved fish passage, improved stability and restored drainage are examples.

e. Which of the actions in "d" were identified in the WA as priorities? (It's not necessary to list them again, just mark with an asterisk.) (B-21,B-23,B-30)

4. KEY WATERSHEDS

a. Is this a Key Watershed? If yes, please provide type. (Tier 1 or Tier 2) (B-18;C-7)

b. Using the table in question #3 above, has the amount of existing system and non-system roads within this Key Watershed been reduced through decommissioning since 1994? (B-19,B-31) Yes / No / No changes (Identify mileage change.)

5. RIPARIAN RESERVES

a. Has a road management plan or transportation plan been developed that will meet the ACS objectives? Yes / No (C-33, RF-7 a thru e)

At a minimum, does the plan address the following items?:

1. inspections and maintenance during storm events? Yes / No
2. inspection and maintenance after storm events? Yes / No
3. road operation and maintenance, giving high priority to identifying and correcting road drainage problems that contribute to degrading riparian resources? Yes / No
4. traffic regulation during wet periods to prevent damage to riparian resources? Yes / No
5. establish the purpose of each road by developing the Road Management Objective? Yes / No

6. SURVEY AND MANAGE

a. Did the watershed analysis describe the watershed in terms of survey and manage species (e.g. species abundance, habitat, dispersal corridors, description of current upland and riparian conditions, uncertainties of knowledge or understanding that need to be addressed)? B23, B30. Yes / No / Not Applicable. If no, explain.

7. LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

a. Have management assessments been completed for each large Late-Successional Reserve, group of smaller LSRs, Managed Late-Successional Area, or group of smaller MLSAs in the watershed (fill in table below)? (if not, please explain). (C-11, C-26)

Type of Assessment	Completed? (Y/N/NA)
Late Successional Reserve	
Group of smaller LSRs	
Managed Late Successional Area	
Group of smaller MLSAs	

b. In general, non-silvicultural activities in LSRs should be neutral or beneficial to the creation and maintenance of late-successional habitat. For the following multiple-use activities, indicate whether the activity occurs in LSRs and whether the activity is neutral or beneficial. For those activities that are not neutral or beneficial please provide an explanation.

Activity	Occurs in LSRs? Y/N/Unknown	Is the Activity Neutral or Beneficial? Yes / No /Unknown (note:please explain No or Unknown responses)
Road Construction and Maintenance (C-16)		
Fuelwood Gathering (C-16)		
American Indian Uses (C-16)		
Mining (C-17)		
Developments (C-17)		
Land Exchanges (C-17)		
Habitat Improvement Projects (C-17)		
Range Management (C-17)		
Fire Suppression and Prevention (C-17)		
Special Forest Products (C-18)		
Recreational Uses (C-18)		
Research (C-18)		
Rights-of-Way, Contracted Rights, Easements, and Special Use permits (C-19)		
Nonnative Species (C-19)		
Other (C-19)		

Appendix D

Summary of the Responses to Individual Questions

Question #	Number of Responses				Question #	Number of Responses			
	M	NM	NC	NA		M	NM	NC	NA
1	21	1			**59**	1			21
2	14			8	**60**	5			17
3	13	2		7	**61**	6	1		15
4	13			9	**62**	9			13
5	10			12	**63**	2			20
6	12			10	**64**	4			18
7					**65**	4			18
8				3	**66**	1			21
9	3				**67**	6			16
10	3				**68**	3			19
10a	2			1	**69**				
10b	2			1	**70**				
10c	1			2	**71**				
10d	2	1			**72**				
10e	1			3	**73**				
10f	3				**74**				
10g	1			2	**75**	11			
10h	2			1	**76**				
11	4			5	**77**				
12	3			6	**78**				12
13	4				**79**				
14	2			1	**80**				
15	2			1	**81**				
16	3				**82**				
17	2				**83**				
18	1			1	**84**				
19	1			8	**85**				
20	8			1	**86**				
21	1			8	**87**				
22	1			3	**88**				
23	1			3	**89**	9	2		1
24	1			3	**90**				
25					**91**	4		1	7
26					**92**	4			8
27				3	**93**	2			10
28				3	**94**	2			10
29	1			2	**95**	6			6
30					**96**	1			11
31					**97**	2			
32					**98**	2			
33					**99**				2
34					**100**	1			1
35					**101**	1			1
36					**102**	1			1
35					**103**		1		1
38	15	1		6	**104**				2
39	14		1	7	**105**				
40	2			20	**106**				
41	19			2	**107**				
42	9			13	**108**				
43	7	1		14	**109**				
44	13	1		8	**110**	3			5
45	3			19	**111**	2			6
46	2			20	**112**	2			6
47	8			5	**113**	1			7
48	8			5	**114**	2			20
49				13	**115**				
50				1	**116**	5			17

51	2			4	**117**				22
52	2			3	**118**				22
53				22	**119**	1			21
54	8			14	**120**	3			19
55	5			17	**121**				22
56					**122**	3			3
57	6			16	**123**	3			3
58	7	1		14	**124**	3			3

	Number of Responses					Number of Responses			
Question #.	**M**	**NM**	**NC**	**NA**	**Question #**	**M**	**NM**	**NC**	**NA**
Biological Opinion Terms And Conditions (21)									
172	5			17					
Prescribed Fire in LSR and RR					**Recreation in LSR and RR**				
150	3				**155**	3			3
151	1			2	**156**	1			5
152	3				**157**	1			5
153	3				**158**	4			2
154	11			2	**159**				6
					160				6
Habitat Restoration Questions					**161**				6
169	2				**162**	1			5
170	1			1	**163**				6
171	1			5	**164**	6			3
					165	6			3
					166	7			2
					167	6			3
					168	2			7

Appendix E

Review Teams

Western Washington Cascades – Recreation and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bill Ramos, Mt. Baker – Snoqualmie NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation –
Mike Kruger – Pierce County
George Kirkmire- WA Contract Loggers Association
Bob Johnson- Alpine Lakes Protection Society, Robert Johnson Produce
Host Unit Team Members -
Jim Franzel - District Ranger
Doug Schrenk – NEPA Coordinator
Denny Coughlin – Recreation
Other Participants -

Western Washington Cascades – Recreation Project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Bill Ramos, Mt. Baker – Snoqualmie NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation –
Linda Winter- Pilchuck Audubon
George Kirkmire- WA Contract Loggers Association
Bob Johnson- Alpine Lakes Protection Society, Robert Johnson Produce
Host Unit Team Members -
Doug Schrenk – Acting Ranger and NEPA Coordinator
Don Davison - Recreation
Other Participants -
Don DeWitt – guest
Tim Davis – Olympic National Forest

Eastern Washington Cascades – Prescribed fire projects and Watershed Reviews not conducted.
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –Jodi Leingang, Wenatchee NF

Yakima – Recreation Propect and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang, Wenatchee NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation-
Lee Carlson – Yakama Nation
Host Unit Team Members -
Bill Garriques – Hydrologist / Soils
Larry Miller - Engineer
Pete Forbes – Wildife Biologist
Jacquie Beidl - Recreation
Other Participants -
Ann Fink – Note taker (USFS)
Gery Ferguson – RIMT

Yakima – Recreation Propect and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jodi Leingang, Wenatchee NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation-
Lee Carlson – Yakama Nation
Host Unit Team Members -
Bill Garriques – Hydrologist / Soils
Larry Miller - Engineer
Pete Forbes – Wildife Biologist
Sue Ranger - Recreation
Other Participants -
Ann Fink – Note taker (USFS)
Gery Ferguson - RIMT

Olympic Peninsula – Recreation Project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Tim Davis, Olympic NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -
Kathy O'Halloran – Olympic NF
Frank Geyer – Quileute Tribe
Richard Hsu – UW / ONRC
Host Unit Team Members -
Scott Hagerty – Hood Canal Ranger District, soil scientist
Marc McHenry – Hood Canal Ranger District, wildlife biologist
Steve McNealy – Hood Canal Ranger District, recreation manager
Kyle Noble – Hood Canal Ranger District lands, specialist
Other Participants -
Ward Hoffman – Retired Olympic NF SO, team leader

Olympic Peninsula –Prescribed Fire project
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Tim Davis, Olympic NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation –
Bob Dick – Northwest Forestry Association
Jim Freed – WA State Dept. of Natural Resources
Host Unit Team Members –
Kurt Aluzas – Hood Canal Ranger District, wildlife biologist
Carrie Burns – Olympic NF, forestry student
Dick Carlson – Olympic NF, vegetation program manager
Tony Craven – Hood Canal Ranger District, assistant fire management officer
Pat Grover - Hood Canal Ranger District, botanist
Karen Holtrop - Hood Canal Ranger District, wildlife biologist
Betsey Howell, Pacific Ranger District, wildlife biologist
Other Participants -

Southwest Washington – Recreation projects and Watershed Reviews (all on same day)
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Earl Ford, Gifford Pinchot NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -
Teresa Kubo – Environmental Protection Agency

John Squires – Local Businessman
Craig Graber - WA Dept. of Energy
Lee Carlson – Yakama Nation
Emily Pratt – Gifford Pinchot Task Force
Eric Johnson – Lewis County Commissioner
Florian Deisen – WA Dept. Natural Resources
Marc Whisler – US Fish and Wildlife Service
Tom Linde – Skamania County Commission

Host Unit Team Members -

Nancy Ryke – District Ranger
Kristie Miller – District Ranger
Jack Thorne – Recreation Specialist
Jon Nakae - Recreation Specialist
Julie Knutson – Recreation Staff
Andy Stevenson - Silviculturist
Aldo Aguilar – Soil Scientist

Other Participants -

Gery Ferguson – RIMT
Dave Howard – WA Dept. of Energy
Bill Weiler – WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Roger Peterson – Public Affairs Officer

Deschutes – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Gery Ferguson, Deschutes NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation-

Kent Gill – Friends of the Metolius
Glen Ardt – Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildife
Nancy Gilbert – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Clay Penhollow – Resource Planner, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Tim Lillebo – Oregon Natural Resources Council

Host Unit Team Members -

Mike Hernandez – District Ranger
Scott MacDonald – Assistant Fire Staff
Ray Weiss – Fire Management Officer
Becky Nelson – NEPA Coordinator

Other Participants -

Mollie Chaudet – PAC Facilitator
Chris Mickle – PAC logistical Coordinator
Scott Turo – Biologist, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

Deschutes – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader –Beth Peer, Deschutes NF
Monitoring Team Members -

Clay Penhollow – Resource Planner, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

Glen Ardt – Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildife
Nancy Gilbert – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Boyd Wickman – Retired PNW / FS researcher
Tim Lillebo – Oregon Natural Resources Council

Host Unit Team Members –

Kevin Keown – Acting District Ranger, Crescent Ranger District
Phil Cruz - District Ranger Bend / Ft. Rock
Jim Stone - Silviculturist
Joan Kittrell - Wildlife Biologist
Paul Miller – Wildlife Biologist
Chris Mickle - Environmental Coordinator
Ken Bouchet – Fuels Management Specialist
Marcy Boehme – Assistant Environmental Coordinator
Doug Johnson – Fire Management Officer

Other Participants -

Chris Worth – Acting Deputy Forest Supervisor, Deschutes NF
Jim Larson – local land owner
Scott Turo – Biologist, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

Oregon Coast – Recreation Project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mark Wilkening, Eugene BLM District
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation-

Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency

Host Unit Team Members -

Frank Davis – Forest Planner, Siuslaw NF
Joni Quarnstrom – Public Affairs Officer, Siuslaw NF

Other Participants -

Sue Livingston – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Oregon Coast – Recreation Project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mark Wilkening, Eugene BLM District
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -

Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency

Host Unit Team Members -

Frank Davis – Forest Planner, Siuslaw NF
Joni Quarnstrom – Public Affairs Officer, Siuslaw NF
Wayne Patterson – Recreation, Siuslaw NF

Other Participants -

Sue Livingston – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Willamette – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Sue Livingston, US Fish and Wildlife, Portland
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation-

Paul Bridges – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Neal Forrester – Willamette NF

Host Unit Team Members -

Chip Weber – District Ranger
Todd Camm – District Fire Management Officer
Kirk Lunstrum – District Natural Resources Staff
Chris Hays – Fuels Management Specialist
David Hicks – NEPA Coordinator
Deborah Quintana – Wildlife Biologist

Other Participants -

Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team
Jim Thrailkill – US Fish and Wildlife Service

Willamette – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Sue Livingston, US Fish and Wildlife, Portland
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -

Paul Bridges – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Host Unit Team Members –

Wayne Elliot – BLM Eugene District, Resource Advisor
Dave Reed – BLM Eugene District, Fuels Specialist
Carla Alford - BLM Eugene District, Siuslaw RA, Wildlife Biologist
Molly Widmer - BLM Eugene District, Siuslaw RA, Botanist
Peter O'Toole - BLM Eugene District, Siuslaw RA, Forrester
Rick Colvin - BLM Eugene District, Siuslaw RA, Planner and Mgmt. Representative
Rick Abbott – BLM Eugene District, Siuslaw RA, Silviculturist

Other Participants -

Gery Ferguson – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team
John Applegarth, former BLM employee and current project volunteer with Oregon Herpetological Society

Southwest Oregon – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Kirk Casavan, Roseburg BLM
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -

Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency
Anita Ward – Special Forest Products Interests
Gene Bowling – Recreation and Tourism Interests

Host Unit Team Members –

Linda Duffy – District Ranger
Derek Philips – Fuels Technician
Robert Shoemaker – Fuels Management Officer

Other Participants -

Southwest Oregon– Prescribed burn and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Kirk Casavan, Roseburg BLM
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation –

Alan Henning – Environmental Protection Agency
Gene Bowling – Recreation and Tourism

Anita Ward – Special Forest Products Interests
Robert Horton – Conservation Interests
Lu Anthony – Little Butte Creek Watershed Council
Sheila Arena –
Natalie Simren –
John Ward – Rogue Basin Watershed Councel

Host Unit Team Members –

John Dinwiddie – Fuels Management Officer
Karen Gillespie – Acting Area Manager

Other Participants -

Klamath – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jerry Haugen, Winema NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation-

Lynn Jungworth – The Watershed Center, Hayfork

Host Unit Team Members

Joy Augustine – Fire Management Officer
Gregg Reigel – Ecologist
Kent Russell – District Ranger
Jack Sheehan – Planning Staff
Joe Wagner -
Dan Shoun – Fuels Management Specialist

Other Participants -

Klamath – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Jerry Haugen, Winema NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation-

Lynn Jungworth – The Watershed Center, Hayfork

Host Unit Team Members

Joy Augustine – Fire Management Officer
Gregg Reigel – Ecologist
Kent Russell – District Ranger
Jack Sheehan – Planning Staff
Joe Wagner -
Dan Shoun – Fuels Management Specialist

Other Participants -

California Coast – Prescribed Burn and Watershed review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame, Mendocino NF
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -

Blaine Baker – Designated Federal Official, Mendocino NF
Tall Chief Comet – Blue Lake Rancheria
Richard Ridenhauer – Fish and Wildlife Rep., Retired Humbolt St. Professor
Mary O'Meara
Gary Lewis -

Host Unit Team Members -

Nancy Gard – District Planning Officer

Other Participants -

California Coast – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame, **Mendocino NF**
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -

Tall Chief Comet – Blue Lake Rancheria
Richard Ridenhauer – Fish and Wildlife Rep., Retired Humbolt St. Professor
Paul Angell – Blue Lake Rancheria
Chris Heppe – Redwoods National and State Parks
Tammy Russell -
Mary O'Meara -
Gary Lewis -

Host Unit Team Members -

Roberto Delgado – District Ranger
Ruben Escatell – Natural Resource Staff
Mark Arnold –
Jeff P. Walter – Forest Supervisor
Raymond Patton –
A. Michele Endicott -
Mary Eslick -

Other Participants -

Candace Dillingham – Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

Northwest Sacramento – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame, **Mendocino NF**
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -

Ron Clementson – US Fish and Wildlife
Carl Weidert – Private Ecologist

Host Unit Team Members -

none

Other Participants -

Northwest Sacramento – Prescribed Fire project and Watershed Review
Provincial Monitoring Team Leader – Mike Van Dame, **Mendocino NF**
Monitoring Team Members and affiliation -

Ron Clementson – US Fish and Wildlife
Carl Weidert – Private Ecologist

Host Unit Team Members -

none

Other Participants -

Jim Ruhl – Forest Wildlife Biologist

Appendix F

Provincial Comments and Regional Implementation Monitoring Team Responses

2005 Northwest Forest Plan Implementation Monitoring
Comments/Recommendations from Provincial Implementation Monitoring Teams with Responses from the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team

In general, each comment comes from a single provincial report and is captured as a direct quote from the provincial reports or from comments arising during the monitoring reviews that were captured by the Regional team members. Responses by the Regional Implementation Monitoring Team are in bold text.

Monitoring Objectives

A few monitoring teams expressed the interest to no longer monitor whether standards and guidelines had been followed but to monitor whether standards and guidelines were effective at achieving the objectives they were designed for. The monitoring team members recognize that effectiveness monitoring is continuing but the cause and effect relationship between implementing projects and the effectiveness of standards and guidelines on the ground is not being investigated. This really needs to become a top priority for monitoring for a few of the provinces. **This subject has been raised for a number of years by a number of provinces. The executives will be evaluating the role of implementation monitoring in FY 2006 and this will be raised as an example of how to continue the implementation monitoring program with a different emphasis on effectiveness of certain standards and guidelines. Provinces also have the liberty to investigate the standard and guideline effectiveness relative to specific projects. Some administrative units have designed sedimentation and water temperature monitoring prior to the project and are monitoring post project to determine if any trends exist that can be attributed to the project effects.**

Sampling (Project)

Monitoring Teams expressed the preference for monitoring more recent projects and wanting to be involved in project selection out of a pool of projects presented to them by the administrative units. **This change in project selection to monitoring more recent projects is in line with the results of the 10 Year Report. Starting a new process for selecting projects, especially those that were planned and completed more recently, is an item that will be evaluated in designing and remodeling the implementation monitoring program in FY 2006. The executives for all the agencies will be involved in setting the format for future monitoring.**

Monitoring Team

Regional team members were unable to attend some monitoring reviews. Regional team members' attendance is invaluable to the local teams, especially those that were new monitoring team leads. **Due to retirements and personnel actions, not all monitoring**

reviews were able to be covered by regional monitoring team members. If future monitoring continues, it should be recognized that attendance by the regional team members is paramount for providing consistency in the program application and facilitating the efficiency of the monitoring reviews on the ground.

The Questionnaire / Database

At times the database was unavailable, proved difficult to move through the screens, did not capture intended responses and did not print properly. **The database was deployed fully for the first time this year. We anticipated that problems would arise that would need rectification during the program year and into the future. Most people that attended the monitoring workshop and the database training were able to move through the screens with a minimal of problems. Regina and Gery were able to respond to most concerns. Some issues were not resolvable because of network problems or hardware problems. The database proved invaluable in capturing responses and doing analysis for the annual report.**

Process

None

Follow-up

Dry provinces and provinces where fire-adapted systems exist, find the standard and guideline that states "coarse woody debris already on the ground should be retained and protected to the greatest extent possible from disturbance during treatment" (ROD C-40) inappropriate to apply under specific conditions. In cases where fire exclusion has increased the coarse woody debris on the ground, retaining all would be contrary to the objective of reducing surface fuel loads to approximate historical levels. Another objective in these fire tolerant systems is to replicate the fire frequency and intensity that was historically present. **During the conference on Ten Years of Implementing the Northwest Forest Plan, the executives realized that there were some limitations of the Northwest Forest Plan relative to fire-adapted systems. They felt that using the adaptive management process was essential in revising standards and guidelines in light of current objectives and science. It should be noted that on ROD C-41 (E.) it states "as with all standards and guidelines, these guidelines are meant to provide initial guidance, but further refinement will be required for specific geographic areas. This can be accomplished through planning based on watershed analysis, and the adaptive management process. Therefore, it is recommended that province planning should be conducted with the emphasis on the implications of identifying more appropriate coarse woody debris levels in fire adapted systems.**

Analysis Issues

None